30-8-1925

81 AUG. 1925

30/8/25

B·S·A
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

B·S·A
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
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Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 206— BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1925. ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 75	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
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Do you plan to go home next season via Suez or the Pacific? If so now is the time to register for your accommodation.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, Inc.
(Incorporated in U. S. A.)
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Safeguard your Travel Funds by carrying AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passport.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
5th Sept.	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
12th "	KAISAR-I-HIND		16,227
19th "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA*	16,100
26th "	RANPURA		16,585
3rd Oct.	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA x	16,304
10th "	CHINA		7,952
17th "	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
24th "	RAWALPINDI		16,100
31st "	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI		16,100
14th "	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
21st "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
28th "	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA		16,100
12th "	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,953
19th "	DEVANHA		8,151
26th " 1926.	RAZMAK	MOREA *	10,919
2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI		16,100
9th "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th "	RANCHI		16,10
23rd "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30th "	KAISAR-I-HIND.		11,430
6th Feb	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,84.
13th "	RANPURA		16,585
20th "	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
27th "	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6th March	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
13th "	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20th "	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
27th "	RANCHI		16,100
31st "	CHINA†		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
10th "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
17th "	RAZMAK	MOREA	10,918
24th "	RANPURA		16,585
1st May	RAZMAK	NARKUNDAx	16,227
8th "	RAJPUTANA		16,100
15th "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
22nd "	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29th "	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† S. S. "China", 31st March, extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—
1st Saloon to London £ 80, £ 70, & £ 60.
" " " Marseilles " 72, " 62, & " 56.
2nd Saloon to London £ 54, and £ 52.
" " " Marseilles " 50, " " 48.
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the 'China.' on the 31st March 1926.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
17th Sept.	WARFIELD*	6,060
2th Nov.	MERKARA	8,285
6th "	MADURA	8,975
15th Dec. 1926	MARGHA	8,278
4th Jan.	Warefield'	6,060
4th Feb.	Cargo Steamer	
8th Feb.	Cargo Steamer	
8th March	Tomala	8,441
8th April	Margha	8,278
29th "	Dumana	8,427
20th May	Warfield*	6,060

* Cargo Vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo for Australia with
1st Sept.	SOUDAN	6,696	CATHAY
15th "	SICILIA	6,813	MALOJA
10th Nov	SOUDAN	6,696	NARKUNDA
24th "	SICILIA	6,813	CHITRAL
22nd Dec.	DELTA	7,622	MONGOLIA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
2nd Sept	TAKADA	East & S. Africa.
2nd "	BAMORA	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports.
4th "	JAPAN	Calcutta via Colombo & Madras
4th "	VARELA	Busreh via Karachi

There will be sailings for Karachi on WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS & SATURDAYS every week. The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on MONDAYS have meantime been suspended, but will be resumed on the 28th September.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO
Ballard Road. Fort. Bombay.
P. O. BOX 123

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Tokushima Maru.	S. Kuba,	7975	4th Sep.	18th Sep.
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada	4905	15th Sep.	29th Sep.
* Sado Maru,	T. Sonoyama.	5898	29th "	13th Oct.
Toyooka Maru.	S. Enya.	7098	16th Oct.	30th "
Tottori Maru.	G. Masuda.	5973	29th Oct.	12th Nov.
Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	5845	15th Nov.	29 thNov.

* Passengers Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	200	140	100
Hongkong	475	320	215	145
Shanghai	530	355	240	160
Kobe	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams YUSEN.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.
For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.
Agents,
Ballard Estate BOMBAY.

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THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/24	30,65,586
Reserve Fund	25,70,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Amballa City	Hyderabad	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	(Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Peshawar Cant
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Simla
Hafizabad	Meerut City.	Srinagar

London Agents:
THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
R. J. KHANNA,
Manager.

EYE TROUBLES
of any kind—Iritis, Stye. Watery Eye, Cornea Ulcer, redness etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand "Lotus Honey"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed, Trial Solicited. Dram Rs. 2-8 2 Drams Rs. 4-0 Ask free particulars to—
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Telgi "Ulcus." Kandi.

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IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—
225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each ..... Rs. 11 25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL—
75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ..... Rs. 3,75,00,000
150,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,77,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000
MANAGING GOVERNORS:
SIR NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E.,
W. LAMB (Offg.).
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Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E. C., 3.
MANAGER:
Sir SIDNEY SITWELL
BRANCHES:

Abbottabad	Kumbakonum
Agra	Karachi
Ahmedabad	Kasur
Ahmedabad City	Katni
Ahmednagar	Lahore
Ajmer	Larkana
Akola	Lucknow
Akyab	Ludhiana
Aligarh (Pay Office)	Lyallpur
Allahabad	Madras (Mount Road)
Alleppey	Madura
Ambala City	Mandalay
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency)	Mandalay City (Pay Office)
Amraoti	Mangalore
Amritsar	Masulipatam
Bangalore	Meerut
Bareilly	Meerut City (Pay Office)
Basein	Mirzapore
Bellary	Montgomery
Benares	Moulmein
Berhampore	Mooltan
Bezwada	Moradabad
Bhopal	Murree
Bombay (Byculla)	Mussoorie
Bombay (Mandvi)	Muzaffarpur
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Muzaffarnagar
Broach	Muttra
Bulandshahr	Myingyan
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Mymensingh
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Nadiad
Calcutta (Park Street)	Nandyal
Calicut	Nagpore
Cawnpore	Nainital
Chandausi (Pay Office)	Narayangunge
Chittagong	Nasik
Chandpore	Negapatam
Coconada	Nellore
Cochin	Nowshera
Coimbatore	Ootacamund
Colombo	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)
Conjeeviram (Out Station)	Patna
Cuddalore	Peshawar Cantt.
Cuddapah	Peshawar City (Sub-Agency)
Cuttack	Poona
Dacca	Poona City
Dehra Dun	Furnea
Darjeeling	Quetta
Delhi	Rajahmundry
Dalhousie	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Dhanbad	Raipur
Dhulia	Rangoon
Dibrugarh	Rangpur
Erode	Rawalpindi
Ellore	Rawalpindi City (Pay Office)
Etawah	Saharanpur
Ferozepore	Salem
Farrukhabad	Sargodha
Fyzabad	Secunderabad (Sub-Agency)
Gaya	Serajgunge
Gorakhpur	Sholapur
Godhra	Sialkot
Gujranwala	Simla
Guntur	Srinagar
Gwalior	Sukkur
Hapur (Pay Office)	Surat
Hathras	Tellicherry
Hubli	Thana
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Tinnevelly
Hyderabad (Sind)	Tirupur
Idore	Trichinopoly
Jaipur	Trivandrum
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Tuticorin
Jalpaiguri	Ujjain
Jamshedpur	Vellore
Jharia (Sub-Agency)	Viramgam
Jubbulpore	Vizianagram
Jullundur (City)	Vizagapatam
Jullundur Cantt. (Pay Office)	Wardha
Khamgaon	Yeotmal
Khandwa	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchase and Sales effected. Interest and Dividend collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank
J. G. RIDLAND
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road. BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta,)
RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-22) :—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS :—Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS : LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.
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It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
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For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
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Manager,
Bombay Branch.
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BOMBAY

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ACHES AND PAINS

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ATANK NIGRAH PILLS,
in reality, they are a boon to suffering humanity.
They have served many, and will serve you too—in curing Mental weakness, Brain-fag, Indigestion, Constipation, etc.
Only a Rupee per tin with 32 pills For a detailed and complete price list please write to:—
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WE SUPPLY DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION.
for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As each.
Apply—
S. N. GUNDI
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST, BOMBAY, No. 4.
Telegram: GUNDISAN Telephone No. 49118.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S. DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amchand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like ound cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

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PER WORD

Minimum Twelve Words.

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Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

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PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—MOFUSSIL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle." Apply for revised terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A.

WANTED.—A CHIEF AGENT for Central Provinces and one for Berar for India Equitable Insurance Co. Ld., Educated gentlemen with experience of life insurance business and canvassing will have preference. Good terms to desirable men. Apply to SECRETARY, 1, Lal Bazar St., CALCUTTA.
A R1722

AGENTS and DEALERS WANTED everywhere for our most attractive Metal Toys painted in beautiful colours. Sample Box Rs. 3/-. Sample Outfit, containing about 250 toys for Rs. 30/-. (Postage or freight included). Illustrated Catalogue for four anna stamps. Also selection of German Toys from Rs. 30/ upwards. (THE INDUSTRIAL WORKS, Somerset Street, Camp-Karachi).
A R1709

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M Th.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—APPLICANTS desiring following posts to consult (enclosing one anna stamp) with KAPOOR & CO., Employments Suppliers, Fatehpuri Road, Delhi:—Posts of Clerks, Sub-Overseers, Engineers, Doctors, Typists and Graduates, etc.
A R1719

WANTED—A TRAINED HINDI knowing, experienced Head Mistress for a first class Girls' School in Rajputana. Pay according to qualifications. Free unfurnished quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials mentioning clearly the salary required to Box No. 962, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 23956

WANTED.—A qualified DRAFTSMAN for preparing plans and estimates, and surveying, and having at least five years' experience. Pay Rs. 42—3/2—72 He will be on Probation for six months. Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the Undersigned on or before 15th September, 1925. (Sd.) D. M. RAIJI, Municipal Engineer, Surat City Municipality, Surat, 27th August, 1925.
A 23964

SITUATIONS WANTED.

ACCOUNTANT, having eight years' experience desires POST IMMEDIATELY. Write Box No. 964, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1737

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THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand speed classes and all other commercial subjects Excellent results every year. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

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M

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE, Shorthand and Typewriting, No. 485, Kalkadevi Road, teaches Pitman's Shorthand and Typewriting under experts by their two months' special Course. Open from 8 a.m. to 7-30 p.m., Special arrangements for speed classes and for ladies. Apply for prospectus.
M

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS

FAMOUS KULU FRUIT—Finest Pears and Apples now ready. An 11 lbs. basket for Rs. 5-0-0 inclusive of packing and postage. V.P.P. to all parts of India. THE AGENT, Aramgarh and Raisen Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.
F R1489

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

MEDICAL.

DISPENSARY FURNITURE FOR SALE Very cheap. Rare chance. Apply "P" Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
M R1729

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE at Large Sacrifice. Neat design American wood and Glass Office Partition, Retail or lot. Apply Box No. 963, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R1733

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AMERICAN LETTER HEADS—Latest American styles. Design Book free. TAJ PRINTING WORKS, opp: Hongkong Bank, off Churchgate Street, Fort.
L R1732

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N R 1610.

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BOON to devitalised males. Pure Mercury Pill Rs. 20 each lasting months. Write VAIDYA PRABHASANKER R. Ghatkopar, Thana.
P R1731

CHRONIC NERVOUS and MENTAL DISEASES RADICALLY CURED Consult Dr. THAKORE, Specialist, Land Mansion, Churni Road, Station.
P R1736

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. JEHANGIRJI RUSTOMJI HEERA has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from DINSHAW RUSTOM IRANI and BEHRAM RUSTOM IRANI. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned at their Office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the leasehold tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Sleater Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 128 3/8 square yards or thereabouts being a moiety or about half share of the land hereditaments and premises registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under New Survey No. 1-2-3/7940 and which said moiety is bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the moiety of Gully and beyond it by the property formerly of Haji Sultanally Shoostry but now belong to the Central Bank of India as Mortgagees in possession of Abdul Kadar Haji Ismail Gulammahomed on or towards the West by the moiety of the Common passage and beyond it by the property of Sorabji P. Sagar, on or towards the South by the property of the heirs of the late Jehangir Dadina, on or towards the North by the property of Hirabai Ardeshir Bengali and which said premises are assessed by the Municipality along with the other moiety aforesaid under D Ward No. 3700 (14A) Street No. 3MM. Sleater Road, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 51, Tardeo Division.

Dated this 29th day of August, 1925.

PIROJSHAH BOMANJI CHOKSI.

For Messrs. Shamrao Mincheher & Hiralal,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C23961

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 3937 of 1923.

DWARKADAS GORDHANDAS.... Plaintiff
vs.
CHARANDAS CHATURBHUJ and Others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Order made in the above suit and bearing date the 3rd day of April, 1924, and consent Judge's Order, dated 13th November, 1924, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the respective premises.

LOT NO. 1.—Property situated at Clive Road, Danna Bunder, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of August, 1925 at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time).

LOT NO. 2.—Property situated at Clive Road, Danna Bunder, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of August, 1925, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time).

LOT NO. 3.—Property known as Telwady and situated at Kalbadevi Road, on MONDAY, the 31st day of August, 1925, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time).

LOT NO. 4.—Property at Fofalwady near Moombadevi Road Chowki, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of September, 1925, at 3-30 p.m.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, together with the messuage tenement or godown standing thereon situate on the Elphinstone land Estate in the Island of Bombay on the East Side of Clive Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred twenty and two-ninths square yards assessed under New Survey No. 3186 by the Collector of Land Revenue and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by land, belonging to the trustees of the Port of Bombay and leased to Nandoo Deoji, on or towards the South by land in the occupation of Lalji Champsey, on or towards the East by the Public Road and on or towards the West by Clive Road and assessed along with the property next hereinafter described by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under B Ward No. 4888, Bhandup Street Nos. 16 and 18 bearing Cadastral Survey No. 142 of Princess Dock Division.

LOT NO 2

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, together with the messuage tenement or godown standing thereon, situate on the Elphinstone land Estate in the island of Bombay, on the Eastern side of Clive Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and fifty-three and three-ninths square yards and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3186 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by land, belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and leased to Tricumji Velji, on or towards the South by land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and leased to Nandoo Deoji, on or towards the East by a Public Road and on or towards the West by Clive Road and assessed along with the property lastly hereinbefore described by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 4848 and Bhandup Street No. 16-18, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 142 of Princess Dock Division.

LOT NO. 3

All that piece of parcel of land or ground called Telwady with the messuage tenement buildings or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and fronting on the East side of Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred and eighty square yards be the same little more or less and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of the Trustees of Kandas Narandas Charities, called Javerbag and partly by the property of Jekisondas Gangadas, on or towards the West by the said Kalbadevi Road, on or towards the North by the house of Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal and on or towards the South by the property called Javerbag of the said Trustees of Candas Narandas Charities and which said piece of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 80, Collector's New No. 74, Old No. 494 and 1 and 2 is in the occupation of the said Charandas Chaturbhuj bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1356.

LOT NO. 4.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being in Bombay, without the Fort, in the Oart called Fofalwady at the Mumbadevi Road Chowki, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, fronting to North side of the Fofalwady land, registered under Land Revenue No. 61, New No. 61 and New Survey No. 512, containing by admeasurement one hundred and three and one-ninths square yards and bounded, on or towards the East by the house formerly of Bhanji Ramji and now of Vithaldas Anopchand, on or towards the West by the house formerly of Damodar Vasta and now of Damodar Tapidas, on or towards the North by the passage of the Oart and on or towards the South by the sweepers' passage which said dwelling house and premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 39 and 133 and then assessed under Ward No. 5799 and Street No. 11 and now assessed under Ward No. 5789 and Street No. 11 bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1676 of Bhuleshwar Division.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. PANDIA AND CO., Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 110, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 19th day of November, 1924.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

C23723

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

PUBLIC AUCTION will be held for the supply of Kerosine oil of 125 degree for the use of the Baroda Municipality for the year 1925-26 on the 7th of September, 1925, at 6 p.m. before the General Meeting in the Corporation Hall. All those who are willing to bid should attend the auction at the appointed time with a deposit of Rs. 800—eight hundred. Further particulars can be had from the office.

Baroda 28th August 1925.

(Sd.) R. H. GOKHALE,
Municipal Commissioner,
Baroda.

C23963

THE KHANDESH PRESS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 24TH DIVIDEND at the rate of 6 per cent that is Rs. 15 per share will be paid on paid-up Capital upto the 30th June, 1925, to the Shareholders of the Khandesh Press Co. Ltd., on and after TUESDAY, the 1st September, 1925 between 12 and 3 p.m. at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 29, Church-Gate Street.

DREWET CHOWNA & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 28th August, 1925.

C23962

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

NOTICE

THE THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Building, 9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 31st August, 1925, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 28th February, 1925.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint two Directors in place of Mr. A. J. Raymond and Mr. P. S. Mellor, retiring by rotation, and who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th August, 1925, to 3rd September, 1925, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th July, 1925.

N.B.—The Dividend, when declared, will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after THURSDAY, the 3rd September, 1925, between 12 noon and 3 p.m., on week days other than Saturdays, and between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m., on Saturdays on production of the Share Certificates, to Shareholders, whose names stand on the Register of members on the 23rd August, 1925.

C23798

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. ABDULLA HAROON SIDICK JAFFER and HAJEE GULAM MOHEDIN HAJEE, MAHOMED HUSSEIN MUSUDKER, all of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 25-27-31, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

ALL that piece of land containing an area of 1349 square yards or thereabouts situate on and being plots Nos. 49, 50 and 51 of the East Agripada South Estate of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement for the City of Bombay in the City and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay bounded on the East by Water Street, on the South by New Souter Street, on the West by Plot No. 52 of the said Estate and on the North by land of the said Board laid out as a Service Passage which piece of land forms portion of lands bearing New Survey Nos. 3545 and 3547 and Cadastral Survey Number 1840 and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 3943 (2), 3925, 3943 (3) and Street Nos. 1 and 2 Repin Road.

Dated this 29th day of August 1925.

DALLAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys

PUBLIC NOTICES

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Tel. No. 20418.

THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

APPLICATIONS stating qualifications, present employment, past experience, age, race, nationality, etc. are invited from candidates for the post of Superintendent of Accounts in the Office of the Secretary Schools Committee, Bombay Municipality, on Rs. 180-10-250 p.m. salary. Applications should reach the undersigned by the 30th of September, 1925. The candidates applying must possess qualifications of Accounts. Testimonials of previous experience, etc. may be sent. The selected candidate will have to give a security of Rs. 2,500. The appointment will be made on probation for six months at first.

M. I. FAROOQUI.
Secretary, Schools Committee.

The Schools Committee's Office.
Bombay, 26th August, 1925.

23965

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AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF (COUNTRY DAMAGED) UGANDA COTTON

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY the 2nd September, 1925, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Sewri Cotton Depot on account of the concerned:—

67 full pressed bales Jinja Cotton.
Country damaged ex. s.s. "Karoa" lying at Sewri in Toyo Menka Kaisha's godown No. H—111.

AT 4-45 P.M. (S.T.)

At Sewri in Mr. Wadia's godown No. 13, 57 full pressed bales (country damaged) Uganda Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 16 FULL PRESSED BALES UGANDA COTTON (SLIGHTLY COUNTRY DAMAGED).

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will TO-DAY MONDAY, the 31st instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Sewri Cotton Depot by order of New Islam Mills and on account of the concerned.

16 full pressed bales Uganda Cotton (slightly country damaged) lying at Sewri in Mr. Wadia's godown No. 13.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

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AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers,
20. Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 23409.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO SHIP BUILDERS, SHIPCHANDLERS, ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY FACING THE BOMBAY HARBOUR ON THE EAST SITUATE AT TROMBAY DISTRICT THANA KNOWN AS THE SOUDAGAR DOCKYARD TOGETHER WITH THE BUNGALOW, BOAT BUILDING SHED AND WORKMEN'S CHAWL STANDING THEREON AND ALSO TOGETHER WITH THE MOTOR LAUNCHES AND OTHER MATERIALS LYING IN THE SAID DOCKYARD.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions of Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Co., Attorneys for the Vendors, Sir Mahomed Yusuf, Haji Ali Mahomed Haji Hassum and Ismail Haji Dawood, the Executors and Trustees of the late Mr. Sulaman Hasham Soudagar, sell by public auction at their Rooms at Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay to-day MONDAY, the 31st day of August, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) the undermentioned property.

N.B.—The premises are open for inspection. Private offers for the purchase of the property may be sent by the intending purchasers to Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Co., Attorneys, at their office at No. 19, Military Square Lane, Fort.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY AT TROMBAY.

All that the Soudagar Dock Yard at Trombay, Taluka Salsette, District Thana together with the Bungalow, Boatbuilding shed and Workmen's chawl standing thereon and also together with Motor Launches and other materials lying in the said Dockyard, situate, lying and being on a piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 1,26,126 square feet bearing numbers as follows:—

BAGAY AT LAND.

Entry Nos. 477, 478, Survey Nos. 133, 134, Pot Nos. 4 to 10, and 1. Falni Nos 0, 0. Area Acres 1-4½, 0-23¼ Assessment Rs. 10-12, 5-6.

KHARTEN LAND.

Entry No. 468, Survey No. 128, Pot No. 6, Faint No. 0, Area Acres 0-39½ Assessment As. 12.

PADDY FIELDS.

Entry No. 465, Survey No. 128, Pot No. 2 Falni No. 0, Area Acres 0.22, Assessment -/9/-, and which said piece of land is bounded as follows:—On the north by property of Jamasji Dadabhoy Daruwalla, on the West by Pavai Estates property and Custom Office Ground, on the South by public road and on the East by the Creek opening in the Bombay Harbour.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Co., Attorneys for the Vendors, at their office at No. 15, Military Square, Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO WINE MERCHANTS.
AUCTION SALE OF 50 CASES "PELICAN" BRAND DUTCH BEER.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. Auctioneers will on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of September, 1925, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, by order of Messrs. Malcome and Co., and on account and at the risk of the Phoenix Brewery, Amersfoot Holland.

50 cases each 4 doz quart bottles "Pelican Brand Dutch Beer.

Terms: 25 per cent deposit and balance within 3 days against the delivery of the goods.

J. S. MODY and Co.,
Auctioneers.

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USE OF FIREARMS.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 28.

The Select Committee's report on Mr. Rangachariar's important Bill to regulate the use of fire arms is a very interesting document. Dissenting notes opposing the Bill have been appended by the Home Member, Col. Crawford and Mr. Tonkinson. It may be recalled that it was Mr. Sastri who moved a resolution at the very first session of the Council of State urging a regulation of use of fire arms. Sir William Vincent undertook to draft a Bill which was introduced in the Council of State and was passed by that body. When however, the Bill came down to the Assembly a large number of amendments were tabled to it with the object of radically altering its provisionss. Government, thereupon, let the Bill lapse and did not bring it before the Assembly. Mr. Rangachariar introduced a private Bill in the Second Assembly and this was referred to a Select Committee despite official opposition.

The report of the Committee is now available. The operative clause of the Bill, as amended by the select committee, proposes to add the following as section 131-A to the Cr. P. C.

"Where under the provisions of this chapter any person proceeds or determines to disperse any such Assembly by the use of fire arms the following further provisions shall apply:—

(1) Fire arms shall not be used unless such Assembly cannot otherwise be dispensed and unless a Magistrate of the highest class present specifically authorises such use. Provided, that when no magistrate is present and the senior police or military officer present is of opinion that immediate measures should be taken to disperse the Assembly by the use of fire arms such senior police or military officer may authorise such use and shall report the fact without delay to the nearest magistrate.

"(2) The person who directs that the Assembly shall be fired on shall before so doing warn the Assembly by such means as may be available that unless it disperses it will be fired on.

"(3) A report of the occurrence shall be sent in all cases when any such assembly is dispersed by the use of fire arms by the person authorising such use to the nearest first Class Magistrate within twenty-four hours of the occurrence and such report shall be deemed to be for the purposes of sections 74, 76 and 77 of the Indian Evidence Act 1872 a public document which any person has a right to inspect. Provided, that if such person is himself a first class magistrate the report shall be made to the District or if such person is the District Magistrate to the local Government.

(4) "Notwithstanding anything contained in Section 132 any person injured by the use of fire arms or any parent or guardian husband or wife of a person killed by the use of fire may make a complaint against any person for any offence committed by him by reason of any act purporting to be done under this chapter."

Sir Alexander Muddiman, Home Member, in his dissening note says:—"I opposed this Bill being sent to a Select Committee as the principle appeared to me to be wrong and I still feel that in attempting to deal with the use of fire arms by a number of statutory provisions the Select Committee are on wrong lines. The true criterion in use of fire arms for dispersing crowds is independent of the actual form of the force. The essential rule is that the minimum force necessary should be used to effect the object aimed at and this is already embodied in the existing law regarding the use of troops. Special rules as regards the use of fire arms are, therefore, out of perspective in regard to general law. As regards actual provisions I still do not understand why it should be thought necessary to lay down that fire arms are not to be used unless the Assembly cannot otherwise be dispersed. Take the case of ordinary troops armed with a rifle and bayonet. The authorities in charge may be of opinion that it might be possible to disperse the crowd by a bayonet charge. Are they to be forced to try a bayonet charge with all its attendant risks and dangers before fire arms are used? Moreover, a statutory inhabition of this kind will always render the question in issue could the Assembly have been otherwise dispersed?"—I think a matter very difficult for the Courts to decl with.

"As to clause (2) no doubt a warning should be given wherever possible. But, there are many cases where it may not be possible. Here the rule is absolute, although a sudden rush by a crowd may make it quite impossible in many cases to give any warning of any kind. I see no great objection to clause (3), which requires a statutory report, but I would here, again, have preferred it not to be confined to the use of fire arms, but to be required on all occasions on which death occurs whether caused by fire arms or otherwise. Finally cause (4) is far too wide in granting a right to make complaints without the sanction of any public authority and will inevitably lead to much harassment of officers who have to perform these unpleasant duties."

Mr. Tonkinson endorses the note of Sir Alexander Muddiman.

Col. Crawford states: "I am not in favour of any alterations in the existing sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, the alterations proposed in sub paragraphs (1) and (2) of the proposed section 131-A in clause (2) of Bill are in the nature of executive instructions and if not already included in any such instructions issued might well be so. Our endeavour should be to strengthen "the sense of responsibility of those called upon to undertake the unpleasant duty of dispersing unlawful assemblies and the inclusion of the above alterations in the Criminal Procedure Code, is, in my opinion, likely to have a reverse effect. I have no objection to sub-para (3) providing for early report of the occurrence to correct authorities I cannot agree to sub-para. (4) I am not prepared to withdraw the provision contained in section 132 that the sanction of the Governor-General in Council should be obtained before a prosecution can be instituted as, in my opinion, it would lead to the institution of many frivolous suits."

Mr. Jinnah says, "I substantially agree with the report save and except clause (4), as I am very doubtful as to its real use that might be made.

CALCUTTA RACES.

SATURDAY'S RESULTS.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29.

THIRD GRIFFIN PLATE.—Distance—about 1 mile 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 2,500, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300. Handicap for Griffins imported under RC T. C. Griffin Scheme, 1924.

Mr. Mackenzie's QUEEN'S DREAM, 8-8, Smart 1
Mr. Roddick's MARTEN WING, 8-12, Hwalker 2
Mr. Gujadhar's GEORGE'S BIRD, 9-0, Northmore 3
Mr. Hat's HILL STAR, 7-11, Aldrige 4

Also ran:—White Draught 8-7.

Won by 3 lengths, 2 3/4 lengths, 4 lengths Time—2 min.

Totalizators paid Rs. 35 win, Rs. 23½, and Rs. 26 for places.

Betting 6 to 4 George's Bird threes Queen's Dream, tens White Draught, fours others.

VISITORS' PLATE, Div. II.—Distance—about 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300. Handicap for horses in Class IV.

Mr. Gubbay's LITTLE TROUT, 9-0, Riley 1*
Mr. Haque's GALLEY LAW, 8-4, Edwards 1*
*Deadheat.

Zemindar of Nazergunj's DESPERADO. 8-4, Aldridge 3
Mr. Galstaun's SHARP ARROW, 8-7, Bloss 4

Also Ran:—Or 8-13, Bachante 8-8, Double Melody 8-6, Devil's Bridge 8-5, White Ornament 8-4, deadheat.

2 lengths:—1½ lengths.
Time:—1 min., 30 3/5 secs.

Totalizators paid:—Rs. 58½ and 14 win, Rs. 24½, Rs. 15, Rs. 29 for places.

Betting 6 to 4 Galley La 5 to 2 Devil's Bridge, sixes or eights Bachante Sharp Arrow, White Ornaments, twelves others.

AMATEUR HURDLE RACE.—Distance—about 1½ miles.

Winner Rs. 750, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. Handiiap Hurdle Race for horses in Class IV.

Col. Tomkinson's SIMON'S MOUNT, 13-7, Mr. Weber 1
Mr. Walker5s CARMELITE, 9-0, (carried 9-9), Capt. Pearson 2
Mr. Marshell's FREEHOLD, 11-4, Capt. Leetham 3
Capt. Leetham's KARNAL, 9-0, (carried 9-7), Mr. Inues 4

Also Ran:—Fricos Fate 11-4, Bargrave 11-4, Sloegin 9-7, Rasper 9-0, Galumph 9-0.

Won by 1¼ lengths, 4 lengths, 5 lengths. Time:—3 min. 8-5 secs.

Totalizators paid:—Rs. 27 win, Rs. 12½, Rs. 12 for places.

Betting 5 to 2 Simon's Mount, three Freehold, Karnal 7 to 2 Carmelite, tens Galumph, others eights.

VISITORS' PLATE, Div. I.—Distance—about 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2500, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300. Handicap for horses in Class IV.

Messrs. Soutar and Simpson's MOUNT ARARAT, 9-0, Hutchins 1
Mr. Gubbay's FELLADEEN, 8-5, Cooper 2
Mr. Gregory's JAZZ BAND, 7-12, Northmore 3
Mr. Scott's PHARPAR, 8-9, Marland 4

Also ran:—Bold Lass 8-5, Tete Monte 8-4, Prison Bars 8-4,.

Won by 1 length, ¾ length, ½ length. Time:—1 min, 29 secs.

Totalizators paid—Rs. 31 win, Rs. 16 and Rs. 18 for places. Betting twos Mount Ararat, three Felladeen, fives Jazz Band, sixes Pharpar, Tete Monte, eight Bold Lass, Prison Bars.

CHARNOCK PLATE.—Distance—about 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500, second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500. Handicap for horses in Class III.

Mr. Poogose's HAMILTON'S BAWN, 7-12, Northmore 1
Mr. Pannick's HUNTING MORN, 9-5, Riley 2
Mr. Rossco's PRINCE WAHAD, 8-4, Aldridge 3
Capt. Mannock and Mr. Mannock's KILGARVAN, 8-0, Edwards 4

Also ran:—Royal Mary 9-2, Lussker 7-10 Elusive 7-8.

Wo by 2 lengths, 3/4 lengt, 1/2 length, ½ lengths.
Time:—1 min. 27 4/5 secs.

Betting twos Hamilton's Bawn, threes Hunting Morn, sixes Royal Mary, Prince Wahed eights Kilgarvan Lussker, tens Elsive.

VISITORS' PLATE, Div. III.—Distance—about 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300.

Mr. Cohan's STRANGE LIKENESS. 8-7, Hutchins 1
Messrs. Hartley and Thomas' CAV, 8-9 Harrison 2
Mr. Dee's SWEET FRIENDSHIP, 8-7, Cooper 3
Messrs. Eddis and Nicholas' VOLTARA, 8-11, Round 4

Also Ran:—Chert 8-2, Sack The Lot 8-1, Uphill 7-10, Verland Rose 7-7 (car. 7-8).

Won by 3/4 length, 1 3/4 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths.
Time:—1 min. 30 2/5 secs.

Totalizators paid:—Rs. 34½ for win, Rs. 12½, Rs. 14½ for places.

Betting 5 to 2 Strange Likeness, threes Sweet Friendship, fours Voltara, Cav, sevens Chert, eights Sack The Lot, twelves others.—A.P.

EAST BENGALEES COMING TO BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 28.

The Mohan Bagan Club will leave Calcutta, as at present arranged, on September 9th or 10th for Simla to take part in the Durand Football Tournament.

It is also rumoured that the East Bengal team will shortly leave for Bombay to take part in the Rovers Football Tournament.—A. P.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Kent vs. Essex:—Kent won by nine wickets. Essex 212 and 157 (Freeman 8 for 80). Kent 214 and 156 for one wicket (Hardinge 68, Woolley 81 both not out).

Galmorgan vs. Warwickshire.—Glamorgan won the first innings. Glamorgan 149 and 159 for four and declared (Turnbull 68, Bates 52 not out. Warwickshire 118 (Mercer 6 for 31, Ryan 4 for 59) and 45 for one wicket.

Somerset v Middlesex. Middlesex won by one wicket. Somerset 166 and 249 (Lyon 69, Durston 4 for 60, Hearne 4 for 81). Middlesex 244 and 175 for 9 (Hendren 59, Bridges 4 for 54.

The M.C.C. vs. Yorkshire. Yorkshire won by ten wickets. The M.C.C. 206 and 105 (Macaluay 7 for 39). Yorkshire 287 (Holmes 134, Robinson 58, Greswell 5 for 45) and 45 for no wicket.—Reuter's Special.

The following are the results of cricket matches that began on Wednesday:—Worcestershire vs. Notts.—Notts won by 192 runs. Notts 194 and 179. Worcestershire 125 and 56 (Barratt 3 for 16, Larwood 6 for 17).

Sussex vs. Lancashire:—Lancashire won by ten wickets. Sussex 89 and 86 (Macdonald 6 for 36). Lancashire 147 and 29 for no wicket.

Leicestershire vs. Gloucestershire:—Leicestershire won by an innings and 101 runs. Leicestershire 334. Gloucestershire 176 and followed on, 57 (Geary 4 for 25, Astill 6 for 27.)

LONDON, Aug. 29.

The following are the closing scores in the county cricket matches that began to-day:—Middlesex v. Surrey at Lords:—Middlesex 315 for six (Stevens 54, Lee 56, Hearne 52, Hendren 101 not out).

Sussex v. Yorkshire at Brighton.—Sussex 156. Yorkshire 93 for one.

Somerset v. Warwickshire at Taunton:—Warwick 223 (Wyatt 51 not out). Somerset 115 for four.

Worcestershire v. Hampshire at Worcester:—Hampshire 180 (Root 5 for 78). Worcester 123 (Kennedy 4 for 49).

Essex v. Leicestershire at Leyton:—Essex 148 (Astoll four for 13). Leicester 55 for three.

Glamorgan v. Notts at Swansea:—Glamorgan 93 (Richmond 5 for 18). Notts 125 (Ryan 5 for 57). Glamorgan in the second innings 53 for 5.

Kent v. Lancashire at Dover:—Lancashire 235 (Makepeace 55 Marriott 5 for 51). Kent 60 for one.—Reuter's Special.

FOOTBALL MATCHES RESULTS.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

The following are the results of football matches played in the League to-day:—

First Division:—Arsenal 0, Tottenham 1; Aston Villa 10; Burnel 0; Blackburn Rovers 1; Bury 2; Bolton 1; Newcastle 2; Everton 2; Sheffield United 2; Huddersfield 1, West Bromwich 1; Leicester 3; Liverpool 1; Manchester City 3; Cardiff 2, Notts County 1; Leeds United 0; Sunderland 3; Birmingham 1; West Ham 1; Manchester United 0.

Second Division.—Blackpool 2; Southampton 1; Chelsea 2; Bradford City 0; Clapton Orient 1; Port Vale 2; Darlington 0; Notts Forest 0; Hull City 0; Derby County 0; Oldham 2; Barnsley 1; Portsmouth 1; Middleshorough 5; Sheffield Wednesday 3; Fulham 0; Stoke 3; Stockport 0; Swansea 1; South Shields 2; Wolverhampton 3; Preston 0.

Third Div. (Southern Section):—Bournemouth 2; Swindon 0; Brentford 3; Northampton 4; Bristol City 0; Norwich 1; Charlton 0; Bristol Rovers 1; Crystal Palace 1; Millwall 2; Gillingham 3; Queens Park Rangers 0; Merthyr 2; Luton 1; Newport 4; Brighton 3; Plymouth 6; Southend 2; Reading 3; Exeter 2; Watford 2; Aberdare 0.

Third Division (Northern Section):—Ashington 3; Wigan 3; Barrow 2; New Brighton 3; Bradford 6; Rotherham 1; Chesterfield 1; Halifax 0; Coventry 3; Lincoln 2; Grimsby 3; Doncaster 0; Nelson 2; Crewe 1; Rochdale 6; Artlepools 0; Tranmere 3; Durham City 1; Walsall 3; Accrington 3; Wrexham 3; Southport 2.

Scottish League (First Div.):—Aberdeen 2, Cowdenbeath 1; Celtic 2; Hamilton 0; Dundee United 1; Falkirk 2; Hearts 0; Airdrieonians 2; Kilmarnock 2; Clydesbank 2; Motherwell 1; Queen Park 0; Raith Rovers 1; Partick Thistle 1; Rangers 4; Morton 1; St. Johnstone 0; Hibernians 0; St. Mirren 2; Dundee 2.—Reuter's Special.

AHMEDNAGAR NOTES.

MR. SASTRI'S SPEECHES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNAGAR, Aug. 28.

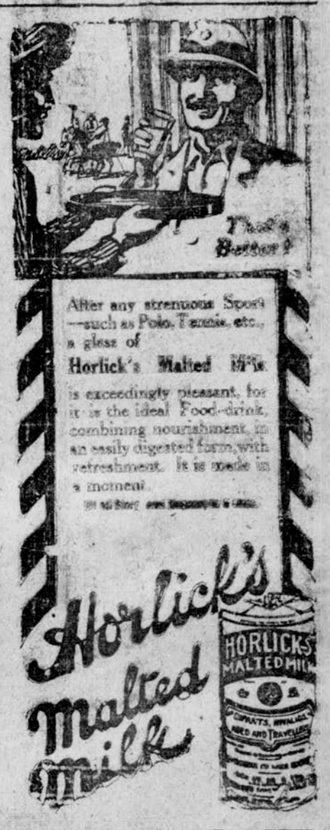
On Thursday the 14th instant fell the fifth anniversary of the Lokamanya Free Library and Reading Room. The day was celebrated under the Presidency of Mr. Gunjal the non-Brahmin Swarajist leader of Poona. A donation of Rs. 101 was offered by Mr. Firodia, a well-known local pleader and a great admirer of the Lokamanya.

The Rt. Honourable Shrinivas Shastri was the guest of this city on Saturday and Sunday, the 15th and 16th instant. He addressed the people at two public meetings. On Saturday he visited the Society's High School and addressed the boys. In the noon he visited the Seva Sadan, a branch of the Poona Seva Sadan. At 5 p.m. he was given an address by the City Municipality. In his reply he placed before the councillors the example of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta as a true citizen and a most powerful Municipal councillor, who never went to the corporation meeting without studying before-hand the agenda of the day, for which purpose, he said, he had set aside his Thursdays, entirely for municipal business. The speaker warned the Municipalities against being exploited to serve any political end. Here he referred to the movement of introducing charkas into the municipal schools and the like, which caused, in his opinion, the political whims and prejudices of certain persons to bear upon the jurisdiction of a municipality.

At 6-30 p.m. he addressed a largely attended public meeting. He said that unity was possible under the banner of the Indian National Congress. And he for one was passionately hoping for such a unity in the near future. He was ever ready to join this oldest and most influential political institution if it be rendered possible for him to do so. He wanted the Congress to do away with the yarn franchise and the idea of civil disobedience for good. He expected unity if the above two conditions could be fulfilled and not till then. He detested the need for sanction. He would go as far as throwing out the budget in the Legislatures but he would not believe in the necessity of going out of the Councils and agitating the general public for non-payment of taxes as a consequence of the failure in the Legislatures. He wanted all parties to unite and to form a scheme that would receive the support of united India, and in that, he said nothing short of the help of Mr. Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru would do.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 29th Aug. 1925.	Total since 1st June, 1925.	June 1st to 29th Aug. 1923.	1924
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In Ct
Colaba Point ..	0 02	43 89	59 11	37 95
Fort	0 23	49 42	61 16	..
Esplanade	..	..	..	..
J. J. Hospital	0 09	46 95	57 0	..
Cumbala Hill				
Kemp & Cy.	..	..	..	..
Bom. Vety. Col				
Parel.	..	..	..	..



For your HEALTH'S sake—purify your BLOOD
Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & energy.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it *the most wonderful purifier of the human blood.*
The Perfect and most valuable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, &c.
Thomas Wilkinson
Beware of imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.
Trade W Mark
Wholesale Depot: THOMAS WILKINSON, LTD., 45, Southwark St., London, S.E.1. England.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COPTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

August 29.

A further fall of 19 to 24 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market declined on hedge selling. Liverpool has been reported 1 to 2 points up.

Messrs. M. B. Stern have received the following cable dated 28th instant from their Liverpool firm:—

"Crop reports rather worse. Whilst trade poor with everybody hesitating we consider that any trade revival with present indications 14,000,000 bales likely to cause advance. It needs continued favourable weather to depress market much further."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vasugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 28th instant as under:—

"Hedge selling discouraging support."

Since the publication of the last Bureau Report the American markets have continued to decline without any interruption. However, taking into consideration the last few days' decline, prices in the New York market have hardly sagged by more than 83 points and this movement of the market leads us to believe that the market is averse to show any material weakness notwithstanding the announcement of the last record Ginnings figure of 578,000 bales and the so far improved weather prospects. After the recent continuous decline we think it is quite possible that there may be some temporary reaction in the near future, but in the long run we look for prices to go still lower.

In sympathy with a further moderate decline reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened Rs. 3/- lower with Broach April/May at Rs. 412½. The prices at the outset, going up by half a rupee declined gradually to Rs. 411¼ on selling by Commission Houses and after meagre fluctuations closed at the same rate. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 411/ and closed at Rs. 410¾ at 6-30 p.m. Bazar Operators sold Broach whilst Commission Houses were buyers for Oomra.

Oomra January opened at Rs. 392½ and gradually declined to Rs. 390½ on selling Commission Houses and closed at Rs. 39 Bengal January was quoted Rs. 3 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton continues to be dull and prices are slowly declining, the demand remains poor and millwal are indifferent buyers.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 29, 6-30 p.m.

Fully Good Broach April/May	410¾
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	344
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	391

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 29.

	Ready	Decem ber.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	420	....
Bengal Fine M.G.	400/5	37
Bengal F.G.M.G.	380	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	400/5	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G. M.G.	385	.....
Punjab-Americans M. G.	450/70	.....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G	440/50	440
Nagpur	440/50	440
Yeotmal Fine M. G.	430	425
Yeotmal Fine M.G	.....	425
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Amraoti Fine M.G.	400/25	415
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G	400/20	415
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	400	.....
Khandehs Fine M.G.	400	405
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	375	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	460	447
Broach Fully Good M.G.	450	435
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	385
Muthia F.G. M.G.	.....	387
Dharwar S. G.	445/50	.....
Coompta M.G.	445/50	.....
Westerns M.G.	410/20	.....
Westerns H. G.	.....	.....
Miraj M. G.	420/25	.....
Cambodia M.G.	480/90	....

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, August 29.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending p.m. on 28th August 1925.

Cotton	2000 Bales
Wheat	6103 Cwt.
Linseed	3149 Cwts.
Rape, etc.,	481 ,,
Gingellyseed	2292 ,,
Poppyseed	236 ,,
Groundnuts	62 ,,
Castorseed	5601 ,,
Rice	277 ,,
Myrabollams	Nil.
Cottonseed	5865 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil.
Gram	605 ,,
Juwar	44 ,,
Masur	22 ,,
Barley	2089 ,,
Bajri	2639 ,,
Coal	1386 Tons

NEXT SATURDAY 5th
EDNA MURPHY
and
HAROLD MILLER
IN
"LEATHER STOCKING"
INDIAN INTRIGUE ! !
DANGERS, DARING ! !
SPEED, ACTION ! ! !
GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, August 29.

In full-pressed Bales 2 Days.		Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	—	294,418	340,771
Central India	958	347,864	301,992
Berai and Nagar	...	208,362	205,053
Hyderabad-Gaorani	—	97,260	104,206
Berar	58	568,394	647,314
Central Provinces	298	257,304	268,766
Total Oomras	1,314	1,772,602	1,869,102
Dholera	139	313,958	184,907
W. Provinces	—	131,937	122,536
Kaputana	—	83,540	99,202
Sind-Punjab	—	363,179	310,718
Broach	—	482,018	307,772
Coompta & Dharwar	358	219,524	182,774
Westerns-Northerns	70	125,377	92,926
Cocanada	—	2,397	2,888
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	3	41,360	30,322
Persian	21	6,821	9,764
American	—	9,64o	2
Egyptian and African	95	74,903	78,687
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	—	3,495	877
Total	3,000	36,21,830	32,88,020

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 20th Aug This year.	Last year
Europe	1,671	696,366	1,095,278
Japan & China	—	2,023,791	1,368,282
Coast Ports	—	32,558	52,070
Up-country by Rail	—	16,144	22,520
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	—	25,451	11,820
Total	1,671	27,94,310	2,760,603

COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 29.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 4,000 bales.

Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 100 bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian 500 bales.

Mid. Americans Spot Universal Standard 12.51 fair demand.

Egyptian F G. F. Sakellaridis 28.65d.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 29.

Future Delivery Prices:—

October	11.91—.13
December	11.91—.13
January	11.94—.12
March	12.00—.12
May	12.07—.11

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 29.

August	24.85—.15
September	23.40—.15
October	23.05—.15
November	21.95—.15
December	21.65—.15
January	21.35—.15
February	21.30—.15
March	21.20—.15
April	21.15—.15
May	21.10—.15
June	21.05—.15
July	21.00—.15

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 29.

August	12.29—.15
September	12.05—.16
October	11.94—.17
November	11.83—.17
December	11.87—.17
January	11.89—.17
February	11.90—.16
March	11.96—.16
April	11.96—.16
May	12.02—.16
June	11.98—.16
July	11.99—.16
August	11.93—.16

Tone:—Barely steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 29.

Scinde, "Good"	9.10
Scinde, "Fully Good"	9.50
Scinde, "Fine"	9.90
Bengal, "Good"	9.20
Bengal, "Fully Good"	9.60
Bengal, "Fine"	10.00
Oomra, "Good"	10.05
Oomra, "Fully Good"	10.45
Oomra, "Fine"	10.85
Broach, "Good"	10.50
Broach, "Fully Good"	10.90
Broach, "Fine"	11.30

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday Aug. 29.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	631,000
Egptian Visible Supply	82,000
East Indian Visible Supply	180,000
American Visible Supply	1,117,000
Other Visible Supply	370,000
Total Sales	26,000
East Indian Sales	1,000
East Indian Stock	36,000
East Indian Forwarded	3,200
East Indian Import of the week	6,000
East Indian Speculation	200
American Afloat	14,000
East Indian Afloat	23,000
Total Afloat	149,000
Taking of the worlds Spinners of American Cotton	151,000

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

Futures at New York —

October	22.35—.21
January	22.10—.24
March	22.39—.2[illegible]
May	22.67—.23

Liverpool, Aug. 28.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool:—

October	11.94—.17
January	11.89—.17
March	11.96—.16
May	12.02—.16

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 29.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 31,000

Futures at New York:—

October	22.35 —.21
Janpary	22.10 —.24
March	22.39 —.21
May	22.67 —.23
Spot Cotton at New York	22.60 —.25
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	2179 —.21

Futures at New Orleans:—

October	21.74 —.21
January	22.00 —.20

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality 21 3/4

Demand Bills 4.85.25

Silver.—Foreign mined 71 1/4

WHEAT.

London, Aug. 29.

Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. Aug/Sept. value 56

Rozario Santa Fe 62 1/2 lbs. Aug/Sept. sellers 57/6

Tone:—Quiet and lower more offering

Australian Aug/Sept. sellers dull 58/6

Choice White Karachi Aug/Sept. sellers 59 Sept. to Hull buyers 59

Tone:—Quiet.

Wheat Afloat to U. K. 1,270,000 quarters.

SEEDS.

London, Aug. 29.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata):—

Aug/Sept. paid £19 3/8

Jan/Feb. value £19 dull and easier.

Sept/Oct. paid £19 1/2

Cottonseed Bombay Aug/Sept. sellers £9 1/2

Casterseed Bombay Aug/Sept. sellers £22 1/2

Rapessed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold. per ton Aug/Sept. buyers £21 1/2

Rapeseed, Toria, per ton Aug/Sept. buyers £22

Rapessed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton Aug/Sept. value £23

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton Aug/Sept. £21

Tone of Rapeseed:—Dull.

Yellow Cawnpore Aug/Sept. nominal £23 1/8

Linseed Bombay Aug/Sept. seller £22 3/4

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Aug. 29.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—

Sept. sellers 15/4 1/2

Oct/Dec. sellers 15/6

Jan/Mar. sellers 15/9

Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay.—

Jan/Mar. sellers 15/11 1/2

Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi:—

Jan/Mar. sellers 16/0 1/4

London, Aug. 28.

Cuban Sugar 12/1 1/2 A.-S. sellers.

Exchange Belgium 10745.

Exchange Athens 32850.

METALS.

London, Aug. 29.

English best Selected Copper £65 1/2

Standard Copper G. M. B. £62 1/8

Copper Braziers £81

Yellow Metal 69 1/4 nett per ton

Hard Spelter 31 3/4

Corrugated Sheets £16 1/4

STOCKS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90 £ 89 1/2

Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £90 3/4

War Loan 5 per cent. 1929/47 £101 5/8

Conversion Loan £76 7/16

Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £101 5/8

Indian Loan 7 per cent. £105 1/2

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. 56 1/2

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. 51

Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent. (Sterling Loan) 68 1/8

Govt. Securities 3 per cent. 58 3/4

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.

Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, August 29.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	¾	58 0 0
Brass, English	1	58 0 0
Brass, English	1¼	58 0 0
Brass, English	1½	58 0 0
Brass, English	1¾	58 0 0
Brass, English	2	58 0 0
German Brass ¾ to 2		59 8 0

RUBBER.

London, Aug. 29.

Para Up River Fine Spot Oct/Nov. sellers 36

Tone:—Quiet.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Sept. buyers 40 1/2

Tone:—Firm—fair demand.

Ribbed Smoked Sheets Sept. Paid 40 1/2

BARLEY.

London, Aug. 29.

Karachi Barley Aug/Sept. sellers 40

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, Aug. 29.

		Per lb. Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14½	0 12 0
Kilachand	No. 20½	0 13 0
Currimbhai	No. 12½	0 11 9
Elphinstone	No. 12½	0 11 6
David	No. 10½	0 11 3
Shapurji	No. 10½	0 11 0
Trikamdas	No. 12½	0 12 0
Sattara	No. 12½	0 11 3
Shapurji	No. 6½	0 9 9
Light-house	No. 6½	0 9 6
Japan	No. 40-1.	1 3 9
Japan	No. 42-2	1 5 0
Japan	No. 20	0 14 9
Japan	No. 32	1 1 6

SHARES.

London, Aug. 29.

Hongkong Bank £ 128 1/2

Chartered Bank £1 9 7/8

National Bank £47 1/2

P. & O. Bank £10

Eastern Bank £6 1/16

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay Aug. 29.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs. a.
Bank of India	50	3	68 8
Baroda	50	4	71 3
Central Co-operative	50	7½	50
Central	25	1½	22 6
Eastern	£ 5	5 p.c.	80
Imperial	500		1410
Imperial Contributory	125	10	365
Union	72	—	3 4
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.			
Bundi Portland Cement Co.	10	—	6 6
Central India Mining	10	4-8y	28
Indian Cement O.	350	—	26
Katni Cement O.	100	—	27 8
Katni Cement D.	40	—	95
Punjab Cement O.	10	—	2
Shivrajpure	10	8—0	4 6 4
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	12 p.c.	83
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	146
Central Provinces	100	7½ p.c.	11 4
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	86
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	80 8
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	75
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	74
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	69
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	76
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	76 8
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	95
Sind Linght	100	6 p.c.	152 8
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	643 12
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	71
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	—	76 4
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	—	180
Scindia Steam.	30	—	6 10
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	83
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	—	462 8
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	—	807 8
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	90 10
Bombay Tramways P	50	7 p.c.	60
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	745
Tata HydroElec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	830
Karachi Electricity	100	5	93
Surat Electricity	100	—	75
Tata Power O.	1,000	—	380
Tata Power P.	1,000	—	510
PRESS COMPANIES.			
Akbar	500	—	475
Fort	475	—	200
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	90-35	930
Indian Cotton	125	20	195
Manmad Manufacturing	250	—	225
New Berar	500	80	775
New East India	1,000	—	2500
New Mofussil P.	400	40	650
New Prince of Wales	500	61	850
Volkart J. P.	500	50	655
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown	100	—	115
Belapur Co. Ltd	75	—	13
B. Burma T. Corporation Old.	125	7-8	358 12
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	88 12
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10 6
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	40
British Burma Petroleum	Sh. 8	—	4 7
Indo-Burma Petroleum.	100	225	225
Jost Engineering	50	7-8	90
Mekenzie	100	30 p.c.	337 8
New Union Flour Mills	100	—	35
Port Canning	1,000	50	690
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	—	60
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	6 p. c.	92
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd	100	—	28 8
Tata Iron Defd.	30	—	49 2
Tata Iron and Steel Co. O	75	—	13 12
Thacker	50	—	200
Telephone	50	1	22
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India Life	50	22-8	420
Jupiter	15	—	4 8
New India	25	1-0	13 6
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	675
Vulcan	10	6 ans	2
MILLS			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	385
Alliance	100	—	40
Apollo	50	—	9 4
Assur Virjee	100	—	4
Berar Manfg.	200	30	300
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	350
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5 10
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	50	743 12
Bombay Industrial	100	—	15
Bombay Woollen	100	—	70
Bradbury	250	10	360
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	200
Broach Fine Counts	250	—	30
Century	100	20y	311 4
Central India O.	100	16	443 12
Central P.	500	5 p.c.	410
Ceylon	100	—	45
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8y	88 2
Ceorla	100	7	125
Crescent	100	6	177 8
Currimbhoy	250	—	345
David	500	—	400
Dawn	250	40	580
Diamond O.	100	—	11
E. D. Sassoon United O.	10	—	0 14 0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	15y	240
Edward Sassoon	200	—	130
Elphinstone O.	100	—	24 8
Emperor Edward	500	—	330
Fazulbhoy	250	25	753 12
Finlay	100	20	130
Framjee Petit	1,000	—	600
Globe	100	—	45
Gokak	100	7	101 4
Gold Mohur	100	—	18
Hindoostan	1,000	100	975
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	10	262 8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	*75	220 0
Indore-Malwa United	100	*22-8	358 4
Indian Woollen	50	—	6
Jamshed O.	250	—	70
Kastoorchand	500	—	82 8
Khandesh	1,000	200	2300
Khatau Makanjee	100	6	80
Kilachand	25	—	3 12
Kohinoor	500	—	965
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	350	4500
Madhorao Scindia	100	—	25
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	—	86 4
Madras United	250	15	500
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	100	2325
Matheradas	100	—	140
Meyer Sassoon	500	—	105
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	60	2400
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	—	150
Mysore	50	5	115
New City of Bombay	100	10	202 8
New Great Eastern	200	10y	240
Osmanshahi (100)	75	—	67
Pearl	250	12	401 4
Phoenix	100	15	410
Planet	100	—	12 8
Premier	100	—	52 8
Sassoon Cotton	500	—	99 12
Sassoon Silk	500	—	450
Sholapur	1,000	1000	9400
Simplex	250	—	88 12
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	—	70
Standard	500	100	1325
Swadeshi	100	18	436 4
Swan	100	50	160
Tata Mill O.	500	—	65
Vishnu Cotton O	500	90	1700
Vishnu P.	500	35	520
Western India Spng.	1,000	40	560

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 29.

Ahmedabad Advance	—	..	..	385
Bombay Cotton	..	..	..	350
Bombay Dyeing	757 8	757-8	742-8	743-12
Century	322-8	322-8	311-4	311-4
Central India	450	450	443-12	443-12
Colaba Land	—	..	..	88-2
Crescent	..			177-8
Edward Sassoon		..	..	130
Fazulbhoy	763-12	763-12	750	753-12
Finlay	—	..	..	130
Globe	..	..	..	45
Gokak	..	..	..	101-4
Indian Bleaching	..	..	..	262-8
Indore Malwa	360	360	353-12	356-4
Kohinoor	..	..	..	965
Madhowjee	..	..	..	98-4
Mathuradas	..	..	..	140
Meyer Sassoon	..	..	..	105
Mysore	..	..	..	115
New Great	250	250	240	240
Pabaney	..	..	..	242-8
Pearl	412-8	412-8	400	401-4
Phoenix	..	..	..	410
Simplex	95	95	88-12	88-12
Swadeshi	440	440	435	436-4
Swan Mills	..	..	..	160
Tata Mill	..	..	..	65
MISCELLANEOUS				
Alcock	..	..	..	115
Bombay Steam	..	..	..	76-4
,, Tram Co., Ord.	—	..	..	90-10
Bundi Cement	..	..	..	6-6
Indian Cement	..	..	..	28
Central India Mining	..	..	..	25
Katni Cement Ord.	..	..	..	30
Shivrajpur	..	..	..	46-4
Tata Hydro	747-8	747-8	740	745
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord.	13-12	13-12	13	13-12
Tata Iron & Steel, Def.	51-14	51-14	48-21	49-6

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 29.

Jute:—Albion 460-50, Alliance 605, Anglo-India 430-20, Auckland 256, Barnagore 165, Bally 236, Birla 8, Belvedere 465, Budge-Budge 440, Caledonian 360, Chapdani 180, Clive 41/8—41/2, Craig 5, Cheviot 242, Dalhousie 405—400, Delta 470, Empire 50, Fort Gloster 910, Fort William 382, Gondalpara 860, Gourepore 750, Hukumchand 10, Hooghly 74, Howrah 41/8—41/6, Kamarhatty 550, Kankanarrah 445—40, Kelvin 780, Khardah 440, Kinnison 980, Lansdowne 309, Lawrence 620—15, Lothian 350, Naihati 465—60, National 29, New Central 545, Northbrook 54, Nudea 50, Orient 190, Presidency 7/6, Reliance 64, Soorah 28, Standard 430—25, Union 600, Waverly 7/4, Hessian 18/4—2, Jute 88/12—88/8.

Cotton:—Bowaria 263, Dunbar 145, Keshavram Cotton 3/8.

Miscellaneous:—B. I. Corporation 4/8, Burma Crop 11/8, I. I. Still 19/8, Madon Theatres 2/10, Imperial Bank 1,403, Imperial Contry 358.

Remarks:—Market opened steady; closing easier owing to the fall in hessian. Newring and Bowaria Cotton Shares declared, no dividends.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 68/14.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan Due. 1931/36. Rs. 86/8.

5 per cent War Loan Due. 1929-47. Rs. 95/8.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) Due. 1933 Rs. 99/13.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) Due 1945-55 Rs. 99/11.

5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) Due. 1925 Rs. 103.

5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) Due. 1928 Rs. 105/7.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Due. 1926 Rs. 101/6.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Due. 1927 Rs. 102/2.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Due. 1930 Rs. 103/10.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Due. 1931 Rs. 104.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1932 Rs. 104/10.

6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) Due. 1935 Rs. 109.

4 per cent Port Trust Due 1974 Rs. 75/8.

4 per cent Municipal Due. 1974 Rs. 75.

4 per cent Improvement Trust Due 1974 Rs. 75.

6 per cent Port Trust Due 1930 Rs. 100/4

6 per cent. Municipal Due. 1929-49 Rs. 100/8.

Tone of Market:—Quiet and Dull.

COPPER.

Bombay, Aug. 29.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	¾	63 4 0
Copper, German	1	63 4 0
Copper, German	1½	63 4 0
Copper, American	1½	63 8 0
Copper, American	1¾	63 8 0
Copper, American	2	63 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 8 0
Panchteka joint		28 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 8 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Klai		67 8 0
Lead, country		27 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal ¾ to 1		56 0 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		56 0 0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		63 4 0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼		63 4 0

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Aug. 29.

Cardiff to Bombay 14/6

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, August 29.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1-6 3/32.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/6 1/8.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/6 1/8.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/6 5/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D. A. 1/6 13/32.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/6 5/32.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/6 3/16.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 760.
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D. A. Frcs. 803.
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 788.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 111.
Bank's buying 60 D/st. D. P. Rs. 107.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 161 1/2.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 216.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 157.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 273 1/2.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Del. 4.85-9/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 103.40.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.07.
London—Brussels Frcs. 107.00.
London—Rome Liras 129.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.40.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was steady.

London, Aug. 29.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 3/16 firm.
Bar Gold £4.4.11 1/2 steady.
Bar Silver Spot 32 13/16 steady.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 28.

Bank Telegraphic 1/6 1/8.
Bank Demand 1/6 5/32.
Doc. acceptance 3 m/s 1/6 13/32.
Frcs. Demand 764.
American Dollars 273½.
Hongkong Dollars 162.
Shanghai 215½.
Japan 111.
Singapore 157.
Market steady.

London, Aug. 29.

Prague 163.81
Warsaw 27.00
Exchange on London at Paris Frcs 103.45
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 13/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—China buying steady.
Interest day to day loans 3 3/8
Interest 7 days market loans 3 1/2
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent. since 6th instant.
Bars sold £7,000

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

3 Months 3-3/4 per cent.
6 Months 4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 1-1/2 per cent.
Money 1 month 1-1/2 per cent.
Money 3 months 2-1/4 per cent.
Money 6 months 3-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Market is Easy.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.

BULLION.

Bombay, August 29.

Sovereigns Ready 13-8-0.
Sovereigns Forward 13-5-0.
National Bank Bar Gold 21-8-0.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 21-2-6.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 21-2-3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21-2-6.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 73-5-0.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 73-5-0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, 73-4-0.

London, August 28.

Bar gold ready, 84-11 1-2.
Silver ready, d. 32-9.
Silver forward, d. 32-10.

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and steady China bought cash. Fair amount of business has been done. We expect prices to remain at about the present level or a little higher.

GOLD.

Bombay, August 29.

Ready:—Rs. 21/2/6.
Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 21/2. Lowest 21/1/9. At 6 p.m. 21/1/9.
Vaida Asho:—Opening 21/2/3. Lowest 21/2. At 6 p.m. 21/2.
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 21/2. Lowest 21/1/9. At 6 p.m. 21/1/9.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening As. 1.
Vaida Asho:—Opening /2/6.
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 0/3/6.
Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, August 29.

Ready:—Rs. 73-6.
Vaida Bhadrwa.—Opening 73/3. Highest 73/6. At 6 p.m. 73/6.
Vaida Asho:—Opening 73/2. Highest 73/5. At 6 p.m. 73/5.
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 73. Highest 73/3. At 6 p.m. 73/3.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening As. 4.
Vaida Asho:—Opening 14.
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 1-6.
Tone:—Market steady.

WIRE OF MESSRS A. NORDEN & CO.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents received the following cable on Saturday from their New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co:—

New York, dated 28th.

"Hedge selling discouraging support.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

SATURDAY'S MATCHES.

ISLAM GYM. BEAT G. I. P. RLY.

On the Kennedy Sea Face the Islam Gymkhana were the hosts of the G. I. P. Railway who were represented by a fairly strong team. Heavy passing clouds throughout the afternoon did not tend to improve batting prospects so far as vision was concerned, and this must have been instrumental in the general low-scoring during the course of the day. The Railway batted first and collected 70 runs, P. Shivram with 22 being the chief contributor. Mahomed Shah 27 and Vali Ahmed 25 batted well for the Islam Gymkhana while A. G. Khan and Shakur were not far behind. The whole side was dismissed for 97 runs which was not bad considering that four batsmen had failed to score.

G. I. P RAILWAY.

Waman 10, Nazir Sani 1, Saunders 11, P Pereira 3, C. James 0, Elavia 13, P. Shivram 22, Compton (not out) 5. Shete 3, Belsare 6, Warma 0, Extras 2 total 70.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

G. Shaikh 0, Shakur 16, V. Ahmed 27, Contractor 0, Rasool 1, Mahomed Shah 27, Esfani 6, Jasdanwalla 0, A G. Khan 17, Sikandar Shah 0, R. M. Shaikh 5, extras 0, total 97

HINDU GYMKHANANA WIN EASILY,

The Hindu Gymkhana were too good for the Wilson College whom they met on the Kennedy Sea Face. Batting first the Wilsonians could only compile 51 runs, 21 of which were collected by L. P. Jai. The Hindus' performance with the willow was not very convincing as with the exception of Pawaskar and Pardeshi the rest displayed no confidence. These two, although "dropped" on more than one occasion, hit about merrily and scored 64 and 62 respectively after which they retired. The innings closed for 180 runs leaving the Gymkhana winners by 129 runs. Jai bowled exceedingly well, capturing 5 wickets for 35.

WILSON COLLEGE.

L. P. Jai 21, Cooper 0, Sukhtankar 0, J. Dhabelkar 1, Guzaer 1, J. Wagle 9, V. Dabholkar 3, M. Desai 0, Dennis Bose 4, V. Dhumatkar 4, Sanjana 6, extras 8, total 51.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Mahale 3, S. Dongre 9, M. B. Rao 7, Pawaskar (retired) 64, Pardeshi (retired) 62, R. M. Gandhi 8, S. Desai 1, Jayakar 1, Sule 2, V. Joshi 5, Pandya (not out) 1, extras 17, total 180

Pawarkar.—Chances 30 and 58; Boundary by 4.

Pardeshi.—Chances 4-30 and 52; Boundary 5 by 4.

FARSI GYM. BEAT TIMES.

The Parsi batsmen treated the pressmen to a vigorous leather hunt on their home ground. The start was not promising as the popular Quadrangular players, Kalapesi and Colah, laid, F. E. Kapadia and Engineer started the fun between them and Homi Contractor with 50 got things going with a swing. This is one of the younger Parsi players who is worth watching. When captaining the St. Xavier's College Eleven he not only showed great capability but enjoyed the confidence and respect of his fellow players. During the current season he has played regularly for the Gymkhana and can always be relied to do his bit. It is with pleasure one sees his success when pitted against tried bowlers. Declaring when the score-board read 167 runs for 9 wickets, the Parsi Gymkhana dismissed the pressmen for a paltry 66. Edwards, who scored 27, was the only batsman to enter double figures. Kalapesi atoned for his batting failure by working havoc with the leather.

PARSI GYMKHANA.

Daruwalla 1, Kalapesi 7, Colah 0, F. E. Kapadia 23, Engineer 25, Umrigar 0, H. N. Contractor 10, W. Wadia 1, Belsara 3, Sethna (not out) 4, Dr. Tata did not bat, extras 25, total for 9 wickets 167.

TIMES OF INDIA.

Driver 6, Edwards 27, Taraporewalla 8, Vajifdar 1, B. Mirza 1, Bhide 6, Bagrie 1, D'Souza 4, Docherty 3, Bhoru 5, Bopat 0, extras 4, total 66

SUNDAY'S MATCHES.

IMPERIAL BANK BEAT HINDU GYM.

The Hindu Gymkhana had to submit to a severe trouncing on their home ground when they met the Imperial Bank. Unfortunately they had to do without the services of two of their best bats, Vithal and Pardeshi, who incidentally gave a bright display on the Bombay Gymkhana ground. The Bank were in a scoring mood but would certainly not have scored so much if the Hindu fielders had accepted their opportunities. Jai was unlucky to miss another century by 14 runs, but his contribution of 86 was compiled in 75 minutes which is very good considering the class of bowlers. Colah showed a flash of his real form by scoring 74 but offered Kagal a difficult chance at 2. The partnership between Badshah and Colah produced 108 runs. Kalapesi was again successful with the ball, his deadly deliveries being chiefly instrumental in the dismissal of the Gym. for a paltry 66, the extraordinary feature being that he obtained all seven wickets by clean bowling the batsmen. Quandrangular batsmen must look to their laurels this season as Kalapesi looks as though he will work havoc with the stumps. In his college days he was a prolific scorer but, if one is not much mistaken, he never opened the innings for his side. It is noticeable that the first position does not suit him as he has generally failed to achieve anything big as an opening bat. It would not be unwise if he could be sent in, say, on the fall of the fifth wicket an ideal position for one of his temperament.

IMPERIAL BANK.

B. K. Kalapesi c Chandarana b Kagal 10, P. J. Badshah l.b.w. b Pupala 34, S. H. Colah c Dalaya b Pupala 74, F. A. Major l.b.i. Dhabolkar 9, Shaikh Gulab c Dalaya b Kagal 14, L. P. Jai b Chandarana 86, N. D. Cooper b Kagal 0, F. S. Pavri l.b.w Kagal 0, G. M. Shaikh c Dalaya b Dhabolkar 5, K. S. Rane b Dhabolkar 1, J. Mistry not out 0. Extras 30, Total 263.

Bowling:—Chandarana 1 for 45, Kagal 4 for 65, Dhabolkar 3 for 45, Pupala 2 for 38.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

S. M. Dalvi b Kalapesi 8, B. S. Mazumda b Kalapesi 4, N.S. Shete b Kapesi 8, D. L. Papala b Shaikh 4, J. Dhabolkar b Kalapesi 19, V. A. Dalvi b Kalapesi 0, K. R. Swami c Colah b Shaikh 2, R. A. Mahale b Kalapesi 1, B R. Kagal b Kalapesi 0, B. S. Dalaya c Kalapesi b Shaikh 7, M. H. Chandarana not out 5, Extras 3, Total 66.

Bowling:—Kalapesi 7 for 38, Shaikh 3 for 28.

PARSI GYMKHANA WIN.

On the Kennedy Sea Face a high scoring match was played between the Parsi Gymkhana and the Elphinstone Cricket Club which fielded a strong side. Batting first the Gym. ran up the lordly total of 231 runs for 7 wickets, to which N. Marshall and Homi Contractor were the chief contributors. The former, who is still studying in college, gave a bright display and missed the coveted honour by only 5 runs. Contractor, who played so well yesterday, went one better to-day when he looped like getting his century, but unfortunately succumbed to a catch when his total stood at 91. These two performances should be borne in mind when the quadrangular side is selected. In the meantime ample scope should be given to the "youngsters" to face as many of the best bowlers as possible. The Club commenced disastrously and after four men had been dispised of cheaply, Dolly Kapadia, Bhappu, Nallaseth and N. Contractor formed good partnerships and raised the score. The tail however refused to wag and the innings closed for 130.

PARSI GYMKHANA.

H. J. Engineer c Wadia b Bhappu 3, J. Madon c D'Walla b Wadia 9, N. D. Marshall l.b.w. Bhappu 95, F. E. Kapadia c Gandhi b Bhappu 0, H.N. Contractor c Madon b Bhappu 91, K. P. Umrigar c D'Walla b Wadia 19, H. N. Barie c Pavri b Bhappu 1, Manekshaw not out 1, P. Daruwalla, M. B. Vatcha and M. S. Antia did not bat. Extras 12, Total for 7 wickets 231.

Bowling:—Bhappu 5 for 119, Wadia 2 for 33, 5 bowlers.

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

I. Elchidana c Madon b Daruwalla 5, M. Adenwalla c Madon b Daruwalla 3, N. P. Pavri b Vatcha 1, S. Gandhi b Vatcha 4, D. Kapadia c D'Walla b Vatcha 24, B. S. Bhappu c Contractor b D'walla 17, P Mallaseth b Daruwalla 35, N. Contractor c Umrigar b D'Walla 28, K. Madon not out 8, S. Daruwalla c D'Walla b Vatcha 9, H. F. Wadia b Vatcha 0, Extras 1, Total 130.

Bowling:—Vatcha 5 for 53, Daruwalla 5 for 64.

ISLAM GYM. BEAT NEW HINDU C. CLUB.

The Islam Gym. scored another victory when they played the New Hindu Cricket Club on the home ground. The Gym. batted first but their display was not consistent as K. Contractor 44, J. C. Jani 35 not out, and A. Peerbhoy 21 were the only bats to show confidence. Perhaps an explanation can be arrived at when it is said that Parker bowled exceedingly well for his 7 wickets at a cost of 49 runs. This bowler has been performing consistently this season and is worth watching. The whole side being dismissed for 137 runs, the Hindus could only reply with 86 runs, J.J. Pathare collecting 41 of these.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

L. Shakoor, b Chury 5; P. B. Esfani, c Mundye, b Davkar 1; Vali Ahmed, c Rao, b Chury 5; K. Contractor, c Mundye, b Chury 44; J. C. Jani, (not out) 35; Mahomed Shah, c Wagle, b Davkar, 4; Jamadar, b. Davkar, 1; A. A. Peerbhoy, c Wagle, b Davkar, 21; A. G. Khan, b Davkar, 6; Nazir Sani, b Davkar 1; Syed Sikandar Shah, b Davkar, 1; extras 13; total 137.

Bowling.—Chury 3 for 46; Davkar 7 for 49.

NEW HINDU C. C.

G. G. Sital, l.b.w. Sani, 10; M. B. Rao, c Esfani, b Sani, 0; Chaudhuri, c Jani, Sani, 4; T. T. Pathare, c Khan, b Ahmed, 41; Mundye, b Sani, 6; Wagle, c Khan, Sani 5; Sawant, l.-b.-w., Sikandar 1; Davkar, c Sani, b Sikandar, 0; Parker, b, Sikandar, 1; Chury, l.-b.-w. Sikandar, 12; Anandrao, (not out) 5; extras 1; total 86.

Bowling.—Sani 5 for 30; Sikander 4 for 40; Ahmed 1 for 15.

B. B. AND C. I. RLY. BEAT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Playing on the Esplanade Maidan the Railway ran up a big score against the Bombay Gymkhana. P. Vithal and K. Pardeshi remained unbeaten with 73 and 46 respectively while B. E. Kapadia another Quadrangular player collected 36. Replying to the railway's 211 for 5 wickets, the Gymkhana's batting failed and the side was dismissed for 103, runs, Harrison scoring 37.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

C. M. Rana, st Compton, b Lloyd, 9; B F. Kapadia, c Lees, b Mackinnon, 36; H A Mahale, 19; P. Vithal, (not out) 73; W. E. Lucas, l.-b.-w. Andrews, 4; K. K. Irani, b Andrews, 2; K. G. Pardeshi (not out), 46; extras 22; total for 5 wickets 211. J. J. Havewalla, J. Antia, B. C. Covell, and S. K. Godambe did not bat.

Bowling Analysis.—Lloyd 1 for 32; Andrews 3 for 48; Mackinnon 1 for 19; Weir 0 for 45; Hardcastle 0 for 11; Radcliffe 0 for 22; Harrison 0 for 12.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

M. Mackinnon, c Pardeshi, b Godambe, 0; H. L. LeRoy run out 15; H. T. Milne, b Godambe, 18; W. L. Radcliffe, c Kapadia, b Havewalla, 6; P. T. Harrison, b Havewalla, 37; R. Andrews, st. Kapadia, b Godambe, 8; T. E. Lees, b Vithal, 5; C. H. Hardcastle, c Lucas, b Godambe, 3; G. Weir, b Godambe, 6; S. L. Lloyd, b Godambe, 1; J. N. Compton, (not out) 2; extras 2; total 103.

Bowling Analysis.—Godambe 6 for 53; Havewalla 2 for 17; Vithal 1 for 3; Rana 1 for 28.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

GOSSAGE CHARITY CUP.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Times of India 5-30 p.m.

FOOTBALL.

GOSSAGE CHARITY CUP.

The following are the fixtures in the Gossage Charity Cup to be played next week on the Cooperage, together with the Referees and Linesmen appointed to officiate. All matches will start punctually at 5-30 p.m. extra time being played in the event of a draw.

Monday, Aug. 31, "Times of India" vs. Bombay Gymkhana. Referee, Insp. Godwin Linesmen, J. J. Watson and A. D. Lowe.

Tuesday, September 1, B.B.A.F.I. vs. Colaba United. Referee, E. J. Turner, Linesmen Insp. Godwin and A. D. Lowe.

Wednesday, September 2, B.B.B.A. vs. Police. Referee J. J. Watson, Linesmen W. H. Cummings and E. J. Turner.

Thursday, September 3, Y.M.C.A. vs. Swiss F. C. Referee A. D. Lowe, Linesmen E. J. Turner and Insp. Godwin.

Friday, September 4, 1st Semi-Final. Referee J. W. Thornback, Linesmen A. D. Lowe and J. J. Watson.

Saturday, September 5, 2nd Semi-Final. Referee W. H. Cummings, Linesmen Insp. Godwin and E. J. Turner.

A MASONIC BANQUET.

An interesting function took place on Saturday night at the Masonic Hall, Bombay, when Rt. Worshipful Bro. Justice A. M. Kajiji was the guest of the "Lodge Islam" in honour of the high distinction conferred upon him as the "Grand Superintendent of Royal Arch Masonry in India". At the banquet which was held after the usual meeting were representatives from different lodges and chapters in Bombay among whom were also Rt. Wor. Bro. Hon. Justice Mirza A. A. Khan, Rt. Wor. Bro. Hon. Mr. Justice L. A. Shah, Rt. Wor. Bro. D. L. Vaydya, Rt. Wor. Bro. Dr. A. K. Dalal, Rt. Wor. Bro. A. Finan, and Rt. Wor. Bro. Rustom K. R. Kama, and others.

After the loyal toast was drunk Rt. Wor. Master B. S. Turkhad proposed the toast of the guest of the evening.

The toast being drunk Rt. Wor. Bro. Kajiji responded briefly and thanked "Lodge Islam" offering him the felicitations.

Rt. Wor. Bro. M. A. Khan then proposed the toast of the visitors responding which Rt. Wor. Bro. Rustom K. R. Kama urged Indian freemasons to establish their own Grand Lodge and thus conserve their charities in India for the benefit of their widows and orphans.

The banquet terminated late at night.

"NATIONALISATION OF BANKING".

Nationalisation of "Banking in India" was the subject of Prof. K. T. Shah's lecture before the members of the Association of Indian Staff of the Imperial Bank of India, on Sunday at the Central Co-operative Institute, Fort.

[A fuller report will appear in a later issue.]

SUCCESSFUL AMATEURS.

RASHTRIYA KANYA SHALA MELA.

This is one of the best Melas now entertaining the people of Bombay with songs and dialogues during the Ganesh Utsav. The music of the little girls is good in spite of the difficulty of many of the tunes. Their acting in the scenes they enact is excellent considering that the girls are all under fourteen. The best scene is the "Sheer Abala" specially written for the Mela by the well-known Marathi play-wright Mr. B. V. Varerker. The girls put a lot of vivacity in their conversation in this scene, testifying to the careful training they must have received. The Mela fully deserves the patronage the city is according to it.

SALE OF MANNESMANN'S PROPERTIES

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Berlin.—The Director of Mannesmann Brothers states that negotiations for the sale of their properties in Morocco to an Anglo-American Syndicate are proceeding favourably.

Greatest secrecy is observed. Mannesmanns have even refused to give information to German and British Foreign Officers, declaring that then have had enough unpleasant experience of diplomatists. Mannesmanns are also trying to sell their factories in England, New York and South America.

A Berlin message of 17th August stated that a gigantic financial deal was being negotiated whereby an Anglo-American Syndicate was purchasing the entire property of Messrs. Mannesmann Brothers in the Spanish zone in Morocco and the Riff).—Reuter.

The Ahmedabad District Local Board has passed a resolution for observing 1st October as the birthday of national leaders.—A.P.

The President and the two Secretaries of the Primary Teachers Conference, of Kaira District, who were suspended for making an appeal to the members of the Legislative Council in connection with the revision of their pay have been reinstated on their expressing regret for unknowingly violating the rule for the conduct of Government servants.—A.P.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENT.

PATHE.

Patrons of the Pathe Theatre are offered quite an attractive bill of fare this week. A highly instructive and entertaining picture "How I play Tennis" by the French wonder Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen, forms the centre piece of interest. It is a film no true lover of the popular game will want to miss, for it portrays with a vividness and truth for detail the wonderful stroke production of the most arresting personality in the athletic world. This feature production has in support another fine picture in "Dynamite Smith". Those who have seen Charles Ray in the "Courtship of Myles Standish" will be glad to see him again in this picture. It brings him back to the familiar role of the earnest, bashful youth that endeared him to millions. The story briefly tells of Smith, a young reported for a San Franciso paper, who is asked one night by the editor to cover a knifing affray on the Barbary Coast. In trying to get facts about the case, he meets Violet, the abused and ill-treated wife of Rourke, the Cafe Proprietor. In his pity for the poor girl, he is induced to take her away to Alaska. Rourke enraged at this, tracks Smith through the snowy wilderness and cheated of his revenge on Violet by her untimely death proceeds to wreak his vengeance on the hapless Smith. So ghastly and overpowering is Smith's fear of the bully, that the death hedged trail seems a paradise of refuge. With Violet's tiny babe in his arms, Smith plunges into the snow, but manages to escape alive, only to be persecuted again by his tormentor. Fear drives him beyond the strength of human endurance, then in one supreme effort he conquers his weakness and vanquishes his enemy. This picture is well worth seeing. Every scene throbs with feeling, reality and life.

GLOBE.

"Leatherstocking", the new ten chapter Pathe serial featuring Edna Murphy and Harold Miller, which will be shortly exhibited at the Globe Cinema, makes one forget the telephones, radios, submarines, airplanes and other scientific marvels of our highly civilized twentieth century and takes us back, through the magic of the silver sheet, to the thrilling and stirring events of nearly 200 years ago, as related by James Fennimore Cooper in his famous Leatherstocking Tales.

Then tribes of wandering Hurons swarmed the shores of the lakes making were on the settlers and allying themselves with the French and English, who were fighting for supremacy over the country from which the Red Indians were slowly and surely being driven. Principally concerned in the story of "Leatherstocking" are Leatherstocking the scout and hunter who had lived with the Indians, his Mohican friends, Changachgook and Wah-ta-wah, and Tom Hutter, an ex-pirate, and his two beautiful and courageous daughters, Judith and Hetty.

EMPRESS.

Sir Hall Caine's story, "The Eternal City," commences to-night at the Empress Cinema. Produced in Rome amid ancient ruins and modern splendours, the film features a King, a prince, the dictator Mussolini, several regiments of soldiers, and 20,000 persons take part. Added to this, there is a brilliant cast, including Barbara La Marr, Lionel Barrymore, Bert Lytell, Richard Bennett and Montague Love.

EMPIRE.

Marion Davies, one of the most beautiful of American screen stars, is to be seen in the film adaptation of Marie Corelli's "The Young Diana" at the Empire Theatre from this evening. Diana, a dull, drab spinster—played by Marion Davies—submits to a terrible experiment at the hands of Dr. Dimitrius. By a pawerful concentration of the sun's rays, Dimitrius has constructed a marvellous machine. The person who submits to the test may be killed by the terrible force of the light secrted in it, or she may be restored to youth, beauty and power. Recklessly Diana submits to be Dimitrius' subject. After days of anxious waiting on the part of Dimitrius, the shroud-like garments in which Diana was wrapped are removed, and she is revealed as a young and beautiful girl.

EXCELSIOR.

Bombay lovers of horse racing may experiences all its thrills without the disadvantages of the Poona Race Special by seeing "Should a Husband Forgive?" which commened at the Excelsior Theatre on Saturday night. Miss Miriam Cooper, who plays the role of heroine, rides in the whirlwind race upon which the outcome of the story depends.

PRECIOUS.

The double programme at the Cinema Precious (Lamington Road) continues to be the special feature. This week the concluding parts of the popular Pathe Serial "Into the Net" are screened. All the twenty missing girls are now rescued and restored to their parents. Besides the Serial there is another new Drama "The Man from Nowhere." It is full of exciting events. The double programme is screened at half rates.

WEST-END.

"The Man Without a Heart," the intriguing film directed by Burton King for Banner Productions, Inc., from the novel by Ruby M. Ayres, commenced on Saturday at the West-End Cinema (New Churney Road) Theatre.

The story of "The Man Without a Heart" deals with a young professional man, whose bachelorhood has never seemed threatened by Cupid's well-known darts, until he meets a girl at a house party given by his sister. Just as he succeeds in falling madly in love, he discovers—or thinks he does, which amounts to the same thing—that his fair charmer is on the verge of eloping with his brother-in-law.

He seeks a solution to the quandary he finds himself in, by kidnaping the girl. The complications which follow make a story, at once absorbingly interesting and brimful of suspense until the final reel.

WELLINGTON.

At the Wellington Cinema is being shown this week, "Siege" of which a competent critic has said:—"It is the most perfectly directed thing I have seen. It's artistry was fragrant; its perception had vision."

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

NOATINALIST PARTY CANDIDATES.

The Joint Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party writes:—

The following is a list of the first batch of Nationalist Candidates selected by the Executive Committee of the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party for the ensuing Bombay Municipal Elections.

A WARD:—Messrs. H. F. M. Maniar, B. Das and Mathuradas Tricumji.

B WARD:—Messrs. M. Chotani, Velji Lukhamsi, K. K. Master, Dr. J. V. Vora, Messrs B. N. Mehisheri, Shivdas Chapsey, and V. J. Patel.

C WARD:—Messrs. R. M. Bhat, M. M. Desai, Vithaldas D. Govindji, R. H. Gandhi, S. D. Navalkar, Dr. A. G. Merchant, Mr. G. B. Trivedi, Dr. M. B. Velkar, Miss B. R. Lotvala, Messrs. B. T. Desai, B. N. Motivala, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu

D WARD:—Messrs. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Sorabji M. Gamadia, Mrs. Awantikabai Gokhaley, Messrs. K. F. Nariman, Gordhan bhai I. Patel, Dr. N. D. Savarker.

E WARD:—Messrs. A. H. S. Khatri, V. A. Desai, H E H O Poonavala, Motichand G. Shah, S. L. Silam.

F WARD:—Mr. Pothan Joseph.

G WARD:—Messrs. P. G. Sahasrabudhe, R. K. Vaidya, Haji Oosman Haji Saleh Mohmad, Domodar Haridas.

EXAMINATIONS AND PUBLIC LIFE.

SIR N. MACLEOD'S ADVICE TO STUDENTS.

Sir N. C. Macleod delivered the annual inaugural address before the Muslim Students' Union on Saturday, evening at Chowpatty, Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan presiding.

Sir Norman said one of the penalties of his position was that he was supposed know and do more than he really could, although he promised to do his best for them. He, however, did not think his few remarks deserved the high sounding title of an inaugural address. The students before him must have come from various parts of the country, and from various classes of life: the parents of some of them might be rich and others not. They were at the threshold of their life, since they were the University and they had to pass their examinations before attaining the country beyond. It was only after the passing of their examinations that their real difficulties in life began because there the pitfalls were many in the open country. Passing of examinations was only the means which enable them to get through the door into the open country. It did not follow that students who passed their examinations successfully were always able to pass their fellow-students in the struggle for life, because in the latter case personal element came into play. In seeking employment it all depended on the impression they made upon the person from whom they sought employment. He had no desire now to transform himself into a university student he said, as then he would have to consider what profession he should choose. With all the advantages of a first-class education he had the greatest difficulty in paying for his board and lodging after practising as a barrister in Bombay for about nine years and he had to accept minor odd appointments in the High Court and he never dreamt that he would one day occupy a place on the bench.

AMBITION.

Many of them were forced by some compelling force to get on, which was called ambition, and if it was duly controlled it should help them to get on, but he did not think it would lead them to happiness for ambition made them restless and desire for something more. In repose certainly there was a great deal of happiness and a hermit in his cell might be much more happy than the minister who bore the burdens of State. In villages in this country the life must be a happy one, where there were no famines and pestilence. But they must have commerce, trade and industry for the prosperity of a country and nothing could be achieved without solid hard work, for they were not all gifted with the same quickness and intelligence. They had to cultivate the powers of observation and preserverance and many such other things by constant mental training. They had to have methods, orderliness and precision, as it was no use having a mass of undigested facts. For success they must have certain amount of knowledge, an object in view, driving power to get them there and sustaining power to keep them there when they had reached their goal. He then spoke of the necessity of young men turning their minds towards social service. The speaker asked the students to make their foundations sure by attending a debating society or some such institution and form their own judgments after a great deal of hard thinking. His last word of advice, was not to be in a hurry, as they were still young men—for old men it was different for they had so much to do and had so little time to do it.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

MONDAY, Aug. 31.

Address by Mr. V. N. Bhatkhande on "The Hindustanee Music Paddhathi," Saraswat Hall, Gamdevi, 4 p.m. open to ladies only.

SATURDAY, Sept. 5.

S.S. "Razmak" with English Mails leaves at 1 p.m.

A FAREWELL PARTY.—Members of the Bengal Club will give a farewell party in honour of Mrs. S. C. Sen, to-day (Monday) at 7 p.m. at the Club premises.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.—The band of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Ry. Regt. A.F.I. will play music at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Australia per S.S. "Cathay" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 1st September, 1925.

"HINDU SANGATAN."—Under the auspices of the Bharat Bandhu Samaj, Mr. Wamanrao Atmaram Hendre will deliver a lecture on "Hindu Sangatan," to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. at the residence of Mahadeo Bhawoorao Ghuge, Ghuge's Chawl, Dadar.

"COUNCIL EXPERIENCES."—Under the presidentship of Mr. M. R. Jayakar, M.L.C. Mr. K. F. Nariman, M.L.C., will deliver a public lecture to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) The subject being, "Experiences in the Council" at Zawba's Oart, Wadakhalji Chali.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.—A concert programme of songs and instrumental music arranged by Mr. Joseph Raymond, will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. with Mr. M. D. Silas at the Piano, Call Sign 2 F.V. Wavelength 387 Metres.

A LECTURE ON HINDUSTANEE MUSIC.—Under the alspices of the Saraswat Mahila Samaj, Mr. V. N. Bhatkhande, the renowned music scholar and composer, will deliver an address on "The Hindustanee Music Paddhathi" accompanied by vocal demonstrations at the Saraswat Hall Gamdevi to-day (Monday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Mrs. Sundarabai Sirur, the President of the Samaj, will preside on the occasion. All ladies are cordially invited to be present.

GANPATI FESTIVAL.

AT KANDEWADI.

Mr. S. K. Abekar will speak on Ramdas, Lok. Tilak and Mahatma Gandhi at Ganesh Chawk, Mohamadi Bldg., Sadashiv Lane, Kandewadi, at 9-30 p.m.

GANPATI FESTIVAL AT BANDRA.—To-day:—Vidya-bhushan Tambeshastri's Pravachan; 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) Dr. Ambedkar, to deliver a lecture; 9-30 p.m. Mantra-Jagar; 10-30 p.m.

Tuesday (1st. Sept.).—The Bandra Bal-Gopal Mela; 6 p.m. and Visarjan.

DADAR GANPATI-UTSAV.—"A Dadarkar" writes that the managing committee of the Dadar Utsav-mandal have misrepresented facts regarding the inability of Mr. Pendharkar of the Lalita Kaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali to attend the function for singing. The correspondent says that Mr. Pendhaukar was given clearly to understand that the Committee had resigned and had treated the whole programme as cancelled.

LATE BISHOP OF DAMAUN.

STUDENTS' CONDOLENCE MEETING.

The Extraordinary General Meeting of the Catholic Students' Union (Bombay) held at the St. Xavier's College on Saturday afternoon was attended by over two-hundred graduates, undergraduates and several College Fathers. The Rev Fr. J Duhr, S.J., presided. Mr. Aloysius Soares moved "That the Catholic Students' Union (Bombay) places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the death of His Grace Dom. Sebastiao Jose Pereira, Archbishop of Cranganore, Bishop of Damaun, that a Requiem High Mass for the repose of his soul be offered at an early date, that the President be requested to forward the resolution together with a message of the Union's sympathy to the Administrator of the Diocese of Damaun" Mr. Soares, briefly reviewed the life and work of the deceased, laying stress on his important achievements in the social field. Mr. T. Guido seconded the resolution, saying that they should as students and Catholics be interested in the late Archbishop's contribution to education. Several other gentlemen paid eloquent tributes to the deceased and the meeting terminated by passing the resolution, all standing in silence.

A REQUIEM HIGH MASS.

A Requiem High Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Bishop of Damaun, will be offered at St. Xavier's College Chapel to-morrow (Tuesday) at 9-30 a.m.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. G. C. Phillips, Mr E. C. Reid and Mr. A. N. Fitzgerald Moore arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Saturday.

Mahatma Gandhi will reach Ahmedabad on the 5th September. He will preside over the Executive Committee of the Kathiawar Political Conference on the 6th September in the Satyagraha Ashram.—A.P.

The SHAHABAD CEMENT Co., LTD.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1925.

PORT TRUST EFFICIENCY.

How is it that the authorities of the Bombay Port Trust have chosen irregularly to dole out the findings of the Retrenchment Officer instead of publishing, in one deal, all the proposals submitted by him? In June 1924, the Trustees resolved that there should be a Retrenchment Officer and fortunately for them they obtained the services of Mr. H. N. Heseltine, an officer of wide experience. His Report, we believe, comprised two parts, the first dealing with waste and redundant jobbery in the office establishments and the second with the prodigal inefficiency of the Port Trust Railway. The position of several limpets in office was exposed by Mr. Heseltine, but we fear that some of them are using their leisure to attack, indirectly and piece-meal, the cogent proposals of Mr. Heseltine. Let us make it clear by an illustration. The register tonnage of vessels in the Port during 1921-22 was 89.59 lakhs, while that in 1924-25 was 80.62 lakhs. Although there is a material reduction in the turn-over of business, expenditure is serenely on the increase. Mr. Heseltine made several suggestions for remedying the anomaly, one of which was that the number of pilots should be reduced in parity with lowered traffic. The minute-writers of the Port Trust Office, we think, decided, furtively and on a convenient occasion, to discredit the suggestion of Mr. Heseltine that Rs. 70,000 might be saved in the Pilotage Department. In the recent proceedings of the Bombay Port Trust, we see a statement of the gross tonnage in which is interpolated a curious "Note" which compares the pilotage of 1913 with the pilotage of 1925. The insinuation is that the pilots to-day are over-worked, but if 1921-22 is taken as the basic year, the inference is that they are to-day under-worked while in 1923 they were scandalously over-staffed. We mention this jugglery of suggestions to remind the Trust that they must rely on very poor arguments to resist the Heseltine recommendations.

Leaving the extravagances of office-management alone, we would refresh the memory of the Trustees regarding the mess represented by the Railway administration of the Port Trust. The case is an unrivalled example of the muddle which mechanical activity can cause without any material assistance from the brain. The Bombay Port Trust manages a track of 117 miles and the consummate inefficiency displayed in the routine has prompted the proposal of handing the line over to the G. I. P. Railway. There is a little army of officials inventing superfluous tasks to justify their existence. It is a labyrinth of irregularities, super-minuting, and useless observances which Mr. Heseltine attempts to straighten out and simplify. The Calcutta Port Commissioners administer a track-mileage of 157 miles with the aid of five officers. They handle nearly double the load of the Bombay Port Trust railway, but the strength of Bombay officers would enable them to rig out a cricket team without notice. Are not the Trustees responsible for the drain of money occasioned by surplus officers? Assistants and probationers go in and out like a well-known and worthy animal at a fair. When the traffic was at congestion-pitch, it could be handled by five officers, but now that it is slack they heroically sweat with double the number. The public who pay the charges have a right to know how superfluous functionaries manage to squeeze their way against the vigilance of the Trustees. When additional posts are suggested the Trustees are not so indecent as to ask why on earth they become necessary for dwindling traffic. The Trustees endorse proposals and earn there night's repose. Mr. Heseltine, vainly, rummaged the papers to discover how the Trustees agreed to multiply jobs. When an additional assistant was proposed by the Manager, the Trustees gave supine assent without enquiring why it was needed. Mr. Heseltine condemns the loose financial control of the Trustees who seem to commit themselves to expenditure without knowing the reason why. It is a shattering exposure of inefficiency which will astound the public when the criticisms have come formally to light. We have, of course, proceed as if by supposition and divination! When there is a large litter of superfluous entities, it must be hard to guess the work they individually perform. There is thus a Superintendent who just superintends. In Dickens, there is a land-surveyor who justifies his title by letting his eyes roam every morning over the land beyond his window. As for the division of work on the Port Trust Railway, there are gentlemen occupied in composing worthless reports about the conduct of subordinate employees. A man arrives one minute late, and elaborate forms are filled up to register the cause. Mr. Heseltine found it difficult to describe such proceedings with patience; and no wonder when we remember that an Indian institution with a tithe of this monumental inefficiency would have thrice been damned for the offence.

Mr. Heseltine's findings which are the subject of rumour, can only be disposed of satisfactorily by the Port Trust if the authorities handle the recommendations in a chastened spirit. He thinks that the works of the Docks department can be so dove-tailed with the duties of the railway that over-lapping may be avoided. To use the expression of Mr. Heseltine: "We must be smart, hang the expense." With such a buoyant object and a sleepy board to endorse absurd requisitions, any system is bound to degenerate. While clerks, petty and glorified, are immersed in checking and counter-checking, thousands of rupees run out in leakage and inefficiency. Heedless of their stupid management, the Port Trust authorities had the temerity to ask the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. railways for increased terminal charges. The proposal was the limit and the Trustees were compelled to lay the duty of scrutiny upon an expert since they failed to perceive elementary facts themselves. It is a huge condemnation of method and control, and it is a pity that the professedly shrewd men who operate the Board have had to be humiliated by the findings of Mr. Heseltine. They must redeem the disgrace by submitting to the remedy.

MUNICIPAL ADMINSTRATION IN AHMEDABAD.

When the control of municipal affairs in Ahmedabad fell into the hands of nationalist elements in the city, at whose head stood Mr. Vallabhbhai J Patel, croakers were not wanting who declared that there would be given a severe blow to all real progress, that municipal affairs would be marked by angry bickerings and wordy warfare which would lead to infructuous results. A perusal of the Administration Report for 1924-1925 of the Ahmedabad Municipality will convince even biassed observers of Indian attempts to develop local self-government, that Ahmedabad has had the good luck to find its civic affairs being carried on during the last year by a Municipal Committee which for promptitude of despatch, and devoted attention to details of administration has beat all previous records. The Collector of Ahmedabad bears testimony to this spirit of devotion to public service on the part of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and his calleagues when he remarks in his review of the Municipal Administration Report before us that "the Municipality as a body has been most active and progressive and has achieved a good year's work". We would like to congratulate the present head of the Ahmedabad municipality not only on the commendable punctuality with which the Administration Report has been issued, but also on the manner in which it is prepared. Every tabular statement has illuminating comments, followed by a separate paragraph entitled "Reasons," from which one gathers the how and why of every point of debate and administrative innovation and difficulty. Another welcome feature of the Report is the list of municipal wants with which Section IX begins. The chief of these wants are increased and better water supply extension of underground drainage to the remaining parts of the city, provision of buildings for primary schools, relief of congestion by opening up of overcrowded localities and the provision of storm water surface drainage To our mind the second and the last of the wants we have singled out for specific mention would tax considerably the resources of the Municipality, not to mention the increased financial burden it must bear when it decides finally to launch on a policy of relieving congestion and overcrowding. So long as it has on its Board members who manage to attend all the meetings held during their term,—and we are glad to note it has a good few—the question of ways and means will no doubt be thrashed out expeditiously and with advantage to the rate-payers.

The Ahmedabad Municipality has been fortunate in carrying public opinion with it when it successfully made better arrangements for securing larger revenue from the taxes already in vogue. The tax for an additional drainage connection was raised by 50 per cent, from eight annas to a rupee per year; and in the levying of fees for the deposit of building material, the Ahmedabad Municipality took a step which the Bombay Corporation should certainly imitate. It raised the rate from one rupee for 240 square feet to one rupee for only 100 square feet. We mention these minor details of revenue collection in the hope that municipalities in other parts of the Presidency, particularly in the Deccan, will have the courage of Ahmedabad and will refuse to be cowed down by threats of vested interests when they find it necessary to raise their revenue for endowing their rate-payers with better civic amenities. In regard of improved Town Planning Schemes, however, the Ahmedabad Municipality appears to be hastening slowly, but that is not entirely its own fault. It has four big town-planning schemes on hand. The Jamalpur, the Kankaria, the Ellis Bridge schemes, and the City Wall Improvement Scheme. The latter has caused a good deal of excitement and irritation, public sentiment being naturally averse to making a breach in the historical city walls for the prosaic purpose of making room for heavy traffic. As regards the Kankaria town-planning scheme the Report complains that although a draft scheme was submitted to Government it was returned for "a fresh declaration of intention to make it on account of some technical objection." The declaration has now been made and the scheme sanctioned. The same process was the fate of the Ellis Bridge scheme, but it appears the Municipality is unable to shoulder the burden of constructing a high level bridge and would like Government to build it and make arrangements to get the money back from the municipality later on. Sanitation and congestion are the two great problems of Ahmedabad local self-government, and the Report bears evidence that they are now being tackled in a business-like manner. The Municipality has a heavy responsibility in this respect; for the sanitary condition of Ahmedabad is scandalous in the extreme. We have, however, no doubt the Municipality will successfully carry out this responsibility. We need not mention here the satisfactory manner in which Mr. Vallabhbha Patel and his colleagues solved the problem of the national schools by amalgating them with the municipal schools, making a subvention of a lac and a half for the purpose. The School Board of Ahmedabad Municipality has been particularly active, a fact to which the Collector alludes when reviewing the whole Municipal Report he says: "Questions relating to education were very prominent during the year. It was a period of transition and settlement."

It appears this has also been a period of increased self-respect. The new Board was not soft and pliable like the Committee of Management and it was shocked to find that the cantonment municipality was enjoying the privilege of obtaining its water supply from the Ahmedabad Municipality for a mere song. When the latter protested, and wanted better treatment in the shape of revised rates, there was an outcry on the part of the Cantonment citizens, who could very well afford to pay more. After considerable acrimonious correspondence, the Ahmedabad Municipality continued to extend the supply while the whole matter was being argued before a Civil Court. The report mentions that a sum of Rs. 25,000 was received from the Cantonment authorities "on account of the difference between the price of water as calculated at 8 annas per 1000 gallons, and that calculated at 2 annas 6 pies per 1000 gallons." The Collector may airily talk of the "imperative necessity of safeguarding the health and comfort of a population of some 3000 persons who in good faith relied on the Municipality for the supply of water", but public feeling will be on the side of the Ahmedabad Municipality in its struggle to obtain its due share of price for the supply of a commodity, which is costing it a large outlay of capital expenditure, if it is to be secured in abundance.

Notes of the Day.

Contempt of Court.

The Contempt of Courts Bill has gone to a Select Committee of the Assembly in a less objectionable form, and it is some consolation to journalists that the Committee contains Pundit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar and Mr. Kelkar. The definition of contempt was extremely crude: "Whoever by words either spoken or written or by signs or by visible representation or otherwise, interferes with or obstructs or attempts to interfere with or obstruct the administration of justice or brings or attempts to bring into contempt, or lowers or attempts to lower the authority of a Court specified in the schedule or a Court *subordinate* thereto, is said to commit contempt of court." The definition has been deleted, and the bill enables the superior courts, chartered and unchartered, to take cognisance of contempt according to common law. If the modification had not been accepted by the Home Member, the whole Bill would have been rejected. The Judicial Commissioners of Oudh, Central Provinces and Sind did not possess explicit authority, like the High Courts, to take proceedings for contempt and the bill equalises power in their behalf. Except for this innovation and the restriction of punishment to six months there is no plausible ground for the bill; for it must be remembered that the Indian journals have in past proceedings for contempt, been more sinned against than sinning and it is a false reproach to suggest that the course of justice was being seriously hampered by the absence of formal law. Though Sir Alexander Muddiman was compelled to admit the unsatisfactory nature of the definition, not a single Anglo-Indian paper joined the protest of Indian journals against the measure.

Asiatic Labour Conference.

All these interested in the development of the Labour movement in Asia and the emancipation of the East from the political and economic domination of the capitalistic imperialism of the West will welcome the announcement made by Mr. N. M. Joshi that, as a result of his visit to Geneva and, later on, to England, some practical shape is being given to his idea of bringing the Labour movements in Asiatic countries in regular touch with one another. At Geneva, Mr. Joshi says, the question was discussed by the representatives of Labour movements in India and Japan and it was provisionally decided to hold an Asiatic Labour Conference somewhere in China in 1926 and Mr Bunzi Suzki, President of the Japanese Federation, has agreed to act as General Secretary. The representatives of the Labour movement in Palestine have also welcomed the idea and would like the Conference being held in India instead of in China. We hope the proposed Conference will soon take place for we expect from it immense benefit not merely to Labour organisations in the East but also to the movement of Asiatic solidarity. An organised Asiatic Labour movement will be able to create a strong public opinion in favour of improving the conditions of labour and thus bring them in line with those prevailing in the most advanced countries in the West and enable the representatives of workers in Asiatic countries to secure their proper place in the councils of international Labour movements. It will lead to the disappearance of those scandalous conditions of work in the factories of Japan which enable the Japanese mill industry to compete unfairly with Indian mill industry. It will prevent the heartless exploitation of Chinese workers for satisfying the greed of Japanese and European capitalists. It will help Indian workers to organise themselves and acquire such strength as to make impossible unjust cuts in wages like the one which Bombay millowners have imposed on Bombay workers. It will, above all, have reactions of incalculable benefit in the relation of Eastern countries with the West. A united and powerful Asiatic Labour movement will, with increasing success, resist the inroads of Western capitalism and thus undermine the basis of Western domination over the West. It will, in short, be a powerful instrument for the political emancipation of Eastern countries It is, therefore, the duty of all those working towards the latter end to give all help and encouragement they can to men like Messrs. Joshi and Suzki, who are striving to bring about the solidarity of Asiatic Labour which will be the parent of Asiatic freedom.

Maternity Benefits.

By a majority of votes the Legislative Assembly has rejected Mr. N. M. Joshi's Bill regarding maternity benefits to women workers. The decision can hardly be said to redound to the credit of the Assembly, the majority of whose members either do not seem to have cared to give srrious attention to the Bill or were influenced by arguments which were unsound and mutually contradictory. The main objection to the Bill was that it was unfair to throw the entire burden of the maternity benefit on the employers. This objecion was endorsed by the Government of Bombay, whose frankly pro-capitalist views on the Bill have largely influenced the decision of the majority of the Assembly. But the objection cannot bear detailed examination. As the Social Service League in its representation about the Bill pointed out, the objection is opposed to the practice followed by the Government of Bombay themselves in respect of their own women employees of the middle and educated classes who are entitled to special maternity leave with full pay. Further, the objection is based on a misreading of the provisions of Mr. Joshi's Bill which does not prevent any Local Government from making contributions to the Maternity Benefit Fund. The Washington Convention left it to the discretion of each National Government to decide how to raise the Fund; all that it made obligatory was that the distribution of the Fund should not be left to individual employers—a precaution necessary to prevent women being dismissed after they become eligible for maternity benefits. But the weakest point in this argument against Mr. Joshi's Bill is the fact that maternity benefits are allowed voluntarily by several employers. In fact, it was even seriously argued during the debate in the Assembly that if Mr. Joshi's Bill were passed, there would be no inducement left to the employers to continue the concessions which were already being granted by many of them, especially in Assam. This argument strengthens rather than weakening the case for Mr. Joshi's Bill; for it brings into relief the fact that the employers are able to support the financial burden, if it is a burden, involved in the maternity benefit.

TURKISH STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED

FALL IN POUND.

SEQUEL TO MOSUL INCIDENT.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Constantinople.—The news of the Mosul incident resulted in the immediate fall of Turkish pound. Accordingly, the authorities, acting on instructions from Angora, closed the local exchange yesterday morning, absolutely checking all exchange operations on foreign currencies and, consequently, greatly upsetting commercial dealings at the busiest moment in the export season.—Reuter.

MOSUL LINE NOT VIOLATED.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

It is suggested in London that the report from Angora that brigands have violated the Mosul line is an exaggeration of recent occurrence when some tribesmen crossed the provisonal boundary and returned soon after. It is believed that the report is not of special significance beyond being a manoeuvre to influence the forthcoming discussion at Geneva.—Reuter.

TURKISH REMINDER TO LEAGUE.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Constantinople.—Government has drawn attention of the League of Nations to the Mosul incursion which will probably be used as an argument in favour of strengthening the Turkish military disposition in the Mosul region.—Reuter.

LONDON'S GOODS TRAFFIC.

42 MILLION STERLING SCHEME.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Details have been issued of the 42 million sterling Anglo-American scheme, dealing with the goods traffic in London by means of an underground railway connecting all principal goods terminals and London docks. The scheme is now being considered by a committee of representatives of big railway companies. It is hoped that the project will revolutionise the handling of overseas traffic at the port of London, and will attract again the trade lost to the Continent owing to the expense and lack of adequate handling facilities.—Reuter's Special.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST "CAPITALIST OFFENSIVE"

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Mr. Tom Mann presided over the secon annual conference of the National Minority Movement at Battersea which advocated an immediate big campaign of propaganda among the Army. The Navy and the Air Force in order to meet the "capitalists offensive."

The report of the Transport Workers' Minority Movement admitted that organisation among seamen was the lowest owing to Mr. Havelock Wilson's dictatorship. The Secretary mentioned that the unemployed guarded the conference buildings all through the night against a possible attack from the Fascisti.—Reuter's Special.

NATIONAL DEBT.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

An official return shows that the net reduction of the national debt on 1st April was 32.710 thousand sterling, compared with 1st April 1924.—Reuter's Special.

BRITAIN AND MEXICO.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

It is officially announced that Government have decided to resume full official diplomatic relations with Mexico. The outstanding differences have been satisfactorily settled, and the present Consul-General, Mr. Norman King will be the Charge d'Affaires pending the appointment of a Minister.—Reuter.

OPIUM COMMITTEE'S SESSIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Geneva.—This morning a private sitting of the Advisory Committee on Opium dealt with confidential matters connected with the illicit traffic. The German Delegate declared that his Government would restrict the export of drugs to China in agreement with the Chinese Government.

The afternoon's public sitting dealt with the situation in Macao where, acording to the Portuguese Delegat Senor Ferreira, the consumption of opium was relatively negligible. Sir M. Delevingne drew attention to certain anaccuracies in the Fortuguese report concerning the re-exports of opium from Macao. After deciding to hold the annual session in January, the Committee adjourned till 31st August when the report will be considered and approved.—Reuter's Special.

PROF. MICHAEL MACMILLAN DEAD

LONDON, Aug. 29.

The death has occurred of Prof. Michael Macmillan.

Prof. Michael Macmillan was born in 1853. He joined the Bombay educational Department, 1878, as Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy at Elphinstone College, Bombay, and became Principal of the Elphinstone College in 1900 which post he held till 1907. He was Professor of English Literature in the same College from 1891-1907. He published several essays and annotated editions of several text books of colleges and some of his other publications are: Globe Trotter in India 200 years ago, and other Indian Studies; Tales of Indian Chivalry; The Last of the Peshwas; In Wild Mahratta Battle; Bruce of Bannockburn, etc.

SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

AUSTRALIA'S CRUSHING MEASURE.

SPECIAL POLICE FORCE TO BE CREATED.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Melbourne.—After a vigorous debate for two hours, representatives by 35 to 22 votes permitted Mr. Bruce to introduce the bill mentioned earlier in which special police officers are described as "peace officers", and the Attorney-General is empowered to appoint as many of them as he considers necessary for the preservation of peace of the whole of Australia.—

There was an uproar among representatives in the Senate when Mr. Bruce asked leave to introduce the bill to appoint special police in connection with the seamen's strike. Mr. Chalton, Labour leader, vigorously protested against the "springing" of such a Bill on the House. The Senate, after a vigorous debate, adopted by 200 to 9 votes the Ministerial motion that the "Senate shall meet to-morrow to consider special legislation for appointing the special police owing to the New South Wales Government's refusal to assist the Commonwealth Government to carry out the law with regard to possible deportations'

DEPORTATION FOR 2 LEADERS ONLY.

Melbourne.—According to the "Herald", deportation proceedings are being taken only against the labour leaders Messrs. Walsh and Johanssen.

END OF STRIKE?

There are further indications that the seamen's strike is ending. The Trades Council has announced that it is in no way in charge of the strike which is now in the hands of British seamen themselves. The liner "Chitral" has arrived here, with stevedores who intend to work all British-manned vessels.

POLICE BILL PASSED.

LONDON, August 28.

Melbourne.—The House of Representatives has passed the Police Bill.—Reuter.

EXTREMISTS' INCITEMENT.

LONDON, August 28.

Melbourne.—In the House of Representatives to-day Mr. Bruce moving the second reading of the Police Bill condemned the attitude of the New South Wales Labour Premier Mr. Lang. He said the Labour members could stop the trouble among the overseas seamen if they had courage to tell the seamen that they were being dragged by heels by the extremists. The Bill was read the second time.—Reuter.

STRIKE TO CONTINUE.

LONDON, August 28.

Melbourne.—The strikers have passed a resolution in favour of the continuance of the strike.—Reuter.

S. AFRICAN STRIKE SITUATION.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Cape Town.—The position as regards the seamen's strike is more serious. Meetings of British seamen are being held in favour of a strike unless the grievances are remedied. There seems to be a prospect of all South African ports being rapidly affected. The steamship "Ballart" and the mailboat "Arundel Castle" have been held up.—Reuter's Special.

STRIKE LEADERS' CONTENTION.

LONDON, August 28.

Capetown.—To-day has been the day of abortive Conferences to settle the strike. Both the authorities and the shipping companies are now in a dilemma as there does not appear to be any local way of dealing with the situation. The strike leaders admit that they have signed an agreement in England and say they did so in order to get away to the Dominion ports where they can have whip-hand to enforce their case. They add that the only way to get out of the trouble is to pay them the old rate of pay until they reach England and release them without stain on their character.

Two men have been sentenced here

AT DURBAN.

Durban.—The only development in the situation is the stewards of the steamer 'Ballarat" have persuaded the stewards of the "Arundel Castle" to join the strike.

OF THEIR OWN FREE WILL.

The Premier General Mr. Hertzog has cabled to Mr. Havelock Wilson that the British seamen have taken the action on their own volition and have not been incited by anyone in South Africa.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

London, Aug. 28.—Mr. J. H. Thomas has accepted the chairmanship of the Wembley Realisation Committee which will deal with the question of assets and the future of the exhibition.—Reuter's Special.

London, Aug. 28.—The Wembley authorities are appointing, immediately, a body to examine the question of the realisation of the Exhibition.

London, Aug.—Three Air Force officers were killed and one officer injured in a collision between two aeroplanes near Cambridge.—Reuter's Special.

Shanghai.—The state of emergency which was declared on 1st June has ended.—Reuter.

Brookline, Aug. 29.—In the final of the National Men's Doubles championship, the American Richards and Williams, beat the Australians, Patterson and Hawkes, 6/2, 8/10, 6/4, 11/9.—Reuter's Special.

ROYAL COMMISSION WANTED.

LIBERALS' CRY IN WILDERNESS.

ACCEPT MUDDIMAN MINORITY REPORT.

"BUREAUCRACY FOMENTING COMMUNAL TENSION."

BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS CONDEMNED.

POONA CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS.

The Liberals of the Presidency met in Conference at Poona on Saturday and Sunday, under the presidency of Mr.. C. Y. Chintamani.

Both Mr. B. S. Kamat, the Chairman of the Reception Committee and the President condemned Diarchy and the latest utterances of the Secretary of State and the Viceroy, but both recommended that the present constitution must be worked—for all its worth!

The resolutions passed embraced, among others, the problems of Constitutional Reform, Indianisation of the Army and Bombay Textile Crisis.

The Conference demanded a Royal Commission and urged Government to carry into effect, without any loss of time, the principal recommendations of the Minority of the Muddiman Committee. One of the speakers said that the bureaucracy was bent more upon fomenting and creating communal tension than upon sound and efficient administration.

The Conference also demanded the repeal of Excise Duty and condemned as harsh and unjust the Bombay Mill-owners' decision to reduce the operatives' wages.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, August 29.

The fourth Bombay Provincial Liberal Conference was held to-day at 1-30 p.m. at the Kirloskar Theatre. The Right Hon. Shrinivasa Sastri was one of the distinguished visitors. The delegates numbered more than a hundred but did not overnumber the seats reserved for them. The visitors' gallery was full, a good number of ladies being present. It is believed that inclement weather is the cause of the poor attendance. The proceedings began with a welcome song in Marathi.

Mr. B. S. Kamath, Chairman of the Reception Committee delivered his welcome speech. The speech contained pungent attacks on Gandhism and the Swaraj Party. The latter part of the speech related to problems of provincial interest and importance and read like an administration report like the annual apologies of Prof. Rushbrook Williams. Diwan Bahadur K. B. Godbole proposed Mr. Chintamani to the chair. Prof. V. G. Kale said if anyone wanted to know what Liberalism was he must look to Mr. C. Y. Chintamani. Mr. Chintamani was profusely garlanded. Then he delivered his presidential address.

MR. KAMAT'S WELCOME SPEECH.

In the course of his welcome speech, Mr. Kamat, after referring to the loss sustained by the country through the death of Sir Surendranath Banerjea, Mr. C. R. Das and Sir G. K. Parekh, went on to survey the present political situation of the country.

"DECAY OF GANDHISM."

He said: "The general position is that though the N. C. O. movement is long since dead, Gandhism as a national psychology is still alive; at any rate it held the field till the Congress session held at Belgaum in December last. Political life contines to be harnessed to the Congress, which body though politically effete, remains practically under the servile Dictatorship of one single individual. Unable entirely to follow the Mahatma, yet afraid to displease him, the country has drifted into a state of inertia and political stagnation. A shadow of despair and indecision born of defeat and discord, has overspread the land. *Charkha* is the eleventh Commandment of the Mahatma. Within the Congress, dress is an article of faith the tyranny of dress warying from seminudity to Khaddar conscription. From our own point of view we regret the excessive importance attached to such things, but it ought not to be overlooked that a country gets the politics it deserves. Sentiment and spiritualism have been the age-long traditions of India. This heritage cannot be thrown off in a year-a fact which our critics in England in their political survey do not properly assess. No wonder shibboleths, fasting cures, catch-phrases are still the staple of Indian politics, but is not some satisfaction that in the vicissitudes of public opinions the people are transcending these national traits only after a Quinquennium of N.C.O. folly?

While such is the improvement in the attitude of the lower political strata, the last few months give us further hopeful indications that politics is now emerging from the ludicrous on to practical plane. The Swarajists are cutting their wisdom teeth. The stage-play with the Mahatma to which they had lent themselves is approaching its *denouement*. They have realised their political impotence in the Assembly and in many Provincial Councils, so far as wrecking tactics are concerned In Bengal and C. I. they did produce, no doubt, a deadlock; indeed, Bengal witnessed some very clever political manouevering on the part of their later leader. But the Constitution has survived and Government has been able to carry on. The fact remains that, bragging apart, the late Mr. Das seems to have realised that his tactical victory led him nowhere. This was reflected in his Faridpur speech, which doubtless marked a turning point since April last in the Swarajist policy, being a distinct, and, I fancy an unconditional climb-down on his part,—three steps at a bound. A further wholesome change in public opinion came in May last, when the Maharashtra wing of Swarajists displayed considerable courage at Satara and attempted a tilt at the Mahatma's pedestal with a view to a full control over the Congress. Public opinion thus has been beautifully ripening.

Recently, Mr. Gandhi has relaxed the rigour of his Spinning franchise and finding his own following bankrupt in political talents, has surrendered,-virtually mortgaged-the Congress to the Swarajists. Not that he has played his last card; he may still propose sending the country on a new trail of individual civil disobedience. Meantime, Pundit Motilal Nehru has accepted to serve on the Indian Sandhurst Committee and is definitely broken to harness.

THE INDEPENDENTS.

Thus, the breakdown of Swarajism has come about in less than 18 months. If Non-co-operation is dead and buried. Obstruction only awaits a burial, with a grave side by side. From the point of view of Liberalism we are gratified to see that the country has passed a second awkward corner on its political path; we now emerge, I hope, upon a straighter course. I wonder whether critics of Indian political development correctly appraise the significance of this rather rapid awaking on the part of an inexperienced and illiterate populace. I, for one venture to think that the two political blunders of India of the last few years may be attributed to inexperience rather than political cussedness of the people, who, compared to masses in other countries, have ,I believe, displayed a political instinct to quickly come to the right road.

There are two or three other working forces in politics to-day, of which we must take accounts. These are, Dr. Besant's admirable work on her own practical lines through the Home Rule League, the inchoate work of the Independents, and last though not least, the bureaucratic hidden hand in party politics, working from behind the scenes in Legislative Councils. During the present year Dr. Besant has completed drafting her Commonwealth of India Bill despite all turmoil of party currents and under currents. The Bill deserves, I think, for its basic idea at least, a far better attention than the country is bestowing upon it. As for the Independents, the only good they seem to be doing is at times the curbing of the breakneck speed of the Swarajists But are they a Party? Have they any platform of their own? Any creed, any organisation in the country, and *locus standi* with the electorate? I feel it is time this so-called party instead of oscillating as each question comes up stabilise themselves and re-inforce some recognised party for better development of Indian politics. As regards the official bloc, they have developed into a party machine *incognito*, and and since in order to win the game, their only weapon under diarchic working is an appeal to the communal instincts of members of he legislature, the are simply contributing to demoralise the work of the Councils."

After a brief reference to communal differences, Mr. Kamat went on to deal with the speeches of Lords Birkenhead and Reading. He said:—"My reading of Lord Birkenhead's speech has given me an honest impression that on the main issue

(Continued on next page.)

CAWNPORE CONGRESS.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

MRS. NAIDU GETS HIGHEST VOTES.

CAWNPORE, Aug. 29.

The recommendations to the Reception Committee for the presidentship of the Cawnpore Congress by the various Provincial Congress Committees are as follows:—Mrs. Sarojini Naidu by 12, Arabindo Ghose 10, Mr. N. C. Kelkar 10, Lala Lajpatrai 4, Dr. Ansari 3, Vallabhbhai Patel and Shrinivas Iyengar 4, Konda Venkatrappaya 2, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Abul Kalam Azad, Mazharul Huq, Brij Kishore, Rajgapalchariar, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Madan Mohan Malaviya, P. C. Roy, Rajendra Parshad, Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, Shyam Sundar Chakravarti each recommended by one Committee.

FINAL SELECTION.

The Secretary has issued the following:—The Reception Committee will meet to select the President after the 15th of September by which date Provincial Congress Committees should send the final proposal of only one name. Babu Bhagwandas has accepted the Vice-Presidentship of the Reception Committee. Work is well ahead. Rs. 25,000 have been promised locally so far. One thousand literate and well-trained volunteers are required. Those willing to enrol should communicate with the Secretary. Mr. G. G. Jog, Volunteer Department, Mr. Hardikar, General Secretary, Hindustan Seva Dala, is coming soon to help in organising the volunteers. Arrangements for the Exhibition on an unprecedented scale have been made. Provincial industrialists have been invited. Exhibits should be sent early.

MUNICIPAL SANCTION.

It is understood that the Municipal Board has sanctioned Rs. 15,000 for watering and santation during the Congress Session. Congress work is being carried on in Benares, Farrukhabad, Jaunpur and other districts.—A. P.

BENGAL RECOMMENDS MRS. NAIDU.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29.

At the meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Commitee Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has been recommended for the presidentship of the Cawnpore Congress.—A. P.

A. I. C. C. MEETING.

PUNJAB'S REQUEST TO HOLD AT DELHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, August 27.

The Punjab Congress Working Committee has requested Mahatma Gandhi to please hold the announced meeting of the All-India Congress Committee at Delhi which being a central place will suit many. It is really unfortunate that the meetings ali the All-India Congress Committee are generally held at so very distant places from the Punjab that it entails great hardship on the Punjabee members to attend these meetings. This time a request being made because the meeting is a very important one and it is the wish of the Punjabees that a large number of members should find it convenient to attend. It is hoped that other provinces will also support this idea and request Mahatmaji to agree to this change.

RUSSIAN "ORDERS" FOR BRITAIN.

CANCELLED ON BANK'S REFUSING CREDIT.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

The Russian Textile Delegation, which left London for Germany to-day, made a statement asserting that six Lancashire manufacturers had accepted orders for textile machinery on the Delegation's terms, but the Delegation deeply regretted its inability to place orders for five millions sterling worth of machinery in England as intended, owing to the banks refusing them credit.—Reuter's Special.

SOCIALIST VS. COMMUNIST.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Marseilles.—Sitting till one in the morning the International Socialist Congress passed a unanimous resolution condemning the Communist International "which is encouraging revolution in Asia and Africa", calling on the Socialist party to combat any policy against Russia, demanding the establishment of diplomatic and economic relations with Soviet Russia, and urging the Socialist States comprised in the Soviet Union to democratize their regimes and restore political liberty. The Congress concluded after exhorting all sections of Socialists to strive for self-determination of the oppressed peoples of Asia and Africa and the abolition of every kind of terrorism.—Reuter.

ARREST OF 140 COMMUNISTS.

LONDON, August 29.

Paris.—Police were busy last evening frustrating the Communists' efforts to form processions in various parts of the capital to demonstrate against the Polish execution of the Communsts. 140 persons were arrested, of whom 12 have been detained in custody.—Reuter's Special.

EXCITEMENT IN DAMASCUS

FRENCH MACHINE-GUNS GUARD CITY.

NUMBER OF SYRIANS ARRESTED.

LONDON, August 29.

Jerusalem.—It is learned that the population of Damascus is excited owing to the political situation. French troops are patrolling the streets, and some public buildings are encircled by barbed-wire and defended by machine-guns. Authorities have arrested a number of leading Syrians of Damascus.

Homs Hama, the Druse leader has issued a second manifesto, calling on the Syrians to unite and rise, putting party and religious feelings aside.—Reuter's Special.

NO FRENCH REVERSES.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Paris.—An official statement claims that nothing has happened in Syria "since the Rebel attack on Damascus was defeated on 24th August." The statement asserts the Rebels are retiring in the direction of Jarel" and adds that General Sarrail in a despatch from Beirut on Saturday morning denies the report of French reverses.—Reuter.

SITUATION IN CHINA.

STUDENTS TO DISCONTINUE STRIKE.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Peking.—Students of Government Colleges have decided not to continue the strike.—Reuter's Special.

DETAILS OF SUPPRESSION OF "PEOPLE'S TRIBUNE."

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Peking.—Piquant details of the resent suppression of the newspaper Ninpae "Peoples Tribune" a pro-Bolshevist and anti-British organ, which lately attacked Chang-Tso-Lin and other Fengtien leaders and finally published baseless reports of Chang-Tso-Lin's death. This angered Chang-Tso-Lin and Fentien gendarmerio of Peking who seized the editor, Mr. Eugene Chen, while in bed, and carried him off in pyjamas. The police profess ignorance of Chen's whereabouts. It is noteworthy that Mr. Chen was born in Jamaica.—Reuter's Special.

(This message is obviously mutilated in Transmission.—Ed. "B.C.")

ALLIED DEBTS.

RELIEF IN AMERICA.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Washington.—Further reflexion has satisfied the American official circles that there has been less writing down of the French debt to Britain than was at first believed. Some calculations place the reduction at not more than 15 per cent. It is pointed out by way of comparison, that important benefits have accrued to the British Treasury through the separation of France's War Debt from her debt to the Bank of England in payment of provisions. With Italy, France, Czecho-Slovakia, Greece, Esthonia and Latvia moving one way or another, to settle their debts to America, the Debt-Funding Commission is trying to stir up Rumania, Yugo-Slavia and Liberia which will complete list of what are regarded in America as the solvent nations. The Russian and Armenian debts are regarded as virtually uncollectable.—Reuter's Special.

REMOVAL OF MISAPPREHENSIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

With reference to the misapprehensions that, apparently, exist as regards the British proposal for the settlement of the French debt, Reuter learns that there has always been an understanding that the French Government should be granted a partial moratorium and should not be compelled to pay the 12½ millions annuity starting from 1925 unless France was able to do so. It is understood that sums falling short of the annuity will be made up by later payments.—Reuter's Special.

AMERICAN PRESS ON DEBT PROBLEM

LONDON, Aug. 28.

New York.—All newspapers in their editorials on the Anglo-French debt conversations refer to the alleged desire of M. Caillaux to "put the United States in a hole".

The "New York World" says M. Caillaux and Mr. Churchill are wholly mistaken if they think that the debt problem can be advanced by diplomatic cleverness. Absolute frankness and simplicity will do more for France in the coming negotiations than far too clever wizardry.

The "New York Times" says that some detect a subtle plot to put America wrong in the eyes of Europeans as a more hard-hearted creditor than England. This will not sway our Government from its fixed policy.

The "New York Herald" expresses the opinion that the effect on the United States of Anglo-American bargain will be exactly nothing.—Reuter's Special.

FRONTIER DISPUTE SETTLED.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Warsaw.—The mixed Polo-Soviet Commission has reached an agreement which settles the frontier incidents and arranges for the exchange of arrested soldiers and police on the payment of a compensation for damages. Each country mutually undertakes to co-operate to prevent further conflicts.—Reuter's Special.

ROYAL COMMISSION WANTED.

(Continued from previous page.)

as regards dyarchy the speech is unconvincing in argument, elusive in phraseology and palpably one-sided in its findings. What grieves me more is that the conclusions he arrives at do the greatest injustice to the impartiality, the close reasoning and the judgment of the Minority members of the Muddiman Report, as also to the almost unanimous opinion of Ex-Ministers and Indian Executive Councillors who worked dyarchy. Lord Reading's speech, only deepens the disappointment, since he at any rate had first hand knowledge, not only of the situation, but of the judicious bent of mind of the Minority members, some of whom should have been given the credit by him of at least knowing the difficulties and complexities.

Regarding the offer by the Secretary of state to Indian politicians to frame a constitution according to Indian genius, Mr. Kamat said:—"We welcome the offer, but at the same time we note that it is hedged in by conditions which may, in the absence of good will on the part of Whitehall, prove in the end elusive. Lord Birkenhead is extraordinarily cautious in his wording The Indian scheme according to his Lordship must have a fair measure of genral agreement amongst the great people of India"—this condition we do not mind. But suppose the suggested alternative scheme is drafted, say, in six months. What happens? will it be considered by a Royal Commission immediately appointed for its consideration? No, his Lordship says it will be carefully considered by him, by the Viceroy, and the Commission *"whenever that body may be assembled"*! I shall not detain you any longer on this subject. Let me only add that Lord Birkenhead's remarks on the Indianization of the Army, and his reference to his determination not to abandon India as a Trust till any foreseeable future are not at all re-assuring and confirm the very "demon of suspicion" he wishes to exercise."

WHAT NEXT?

"If I were asked what my next steps should be, I would unhesitatingly answer as follows:—

Continue working the constitution, with the Muddiman modifications for all its worth; ask the Swarajists to create better atmosphere by co-operating in the Councils; elicit from Government precisely what those mysterious "Complexities" are as regards Provincial autonomy; accept Lord Birkenhead's offer, for whatever it may be worth to frame an alternative constitution on Indian lines; invite suitable representatives from all parties to join us, if they care to, in drafting such a constitution, or take Dr. Besant's Bill as a basis; submit the final draft, when ready for approval and ratification to the Congress and other organisations, of better still have it ratified at an All-Party Conference like the one held in Bombay last year; make this the national demand from every platform in India; and with this, ask the Secretary of State for the immediate appointment of a Royal Commission.

The greatest need of the day is unity between parties, unity between communities unity in submerging our differences on Hindu-Moslem claims; above all, unity in framing a scheme for the good of India. Let us not, however, make too much of the unity of any particular Forum from which we should proclaim our united demand.

Mr. Kamat then went on to the situation in South Africa, the position of the finances of the Presidency, Land Revenue Assessment, education and Local Self-Government, and excise problems.

Finally referring to the crisis in the Mill industry, Mr. Kamat described as grossly unfair the attitude of the Government of India in not abolishing the Excise Duty. He said: "It seems to me but fair that an independent Committee should be appointed to explore all possible methods of effecting internal economy in this industry and the Millowners should be prepared to place the Committee in possession of all facts regarding their internal management."

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

In the course of his presidential address Mr. Chintamani, after bewailing the loss sustained by the country through the deaths of Sir Surendranath Banerjea, Mr. C. R. Das, Sir G. K. Parekh and the Maharaja of Gwalior, said:

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

Fellow-Liberals, the subject which has been uppermost in the mind of educated Indians during the last several years is Constitutional Reform. It was the subject to which the Indian National Congress first addressed itself. The Legislative Councils as they were constituted under the Act of 1861 were tiny little bodies made up exclusively of officials and just a few non-officials nominated by the Governor-General or the Governors as the case might be, and care was taken that ordinarily no non-official was admitted into them who was likely to have a mind or a will of his own. The orator of the Congress described them as 'gilded shams consisting of 'magnificent nonentities.' Thanks to patient persistence in constitutional agitation, a political method that in certain quarters it has of late become the fashion unwisely to decry as a bankrupt and mendicant method but to which in reality we owe in the main what political advance we have made during the last half a century, the Congress achieved its first notable triumph in 1892 when a new Indian Councils Act was passed by the British Parliament. 'Representative Government' was then the ideal set before itself by the Congress. As the result of the ability which the nonofficial Indian members of the Councils set up by that Act brought to bear upon their duties during a decade and a half and of continued constitutional effect by and under the aegis of the Congress both in India and in England, the Councils were further expanded and reformed by the Morley Act of 1909. The first Morley-Minto Councils sat in 1910 and after seven years' time—they were less superstitious then and did not fix upon a particular year before which they would not take a forward more in disregard of circumstances that might counsel the wisdom of earlier action—we had the Declaration of August the 20th, 1917, followed by the visit to India of the Secretary of State to ascertain Indian opinion and to confer with the Governor-General and the Government of India on the first steps that should be taken to implement that Declaration. Here let me pause to pay a tribute, on your behalf and mine, to Mr. Montagu, whose premature death is still mourned by us as of one of ourselves. The Indian National Congress and the All-India Muslim League acting in agreement had drawn up a scheme of reforms and supported it before the Secretary of State and the Viceroy. But it was rejected by them after consideration, for reasons some of which have since been pertinently urged against the present constitution of the Central Government and Legislature. On the recommendation of Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford the British Parliament have established in the provinces a diarchical system of government, which from the time of its conception has acutely divided Indian opinion and is at the present moment a source of friction, embarrassment and dissatisfaction. There was a definite cleavage in the ranks of Congressmen in 1918 on the publication of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report. It gave birth to our distinctive Liberal organization as a continuation of the Congress we knew and served. Complicating circumstances which followed but which had nothing to do with the scheme of Reforms embodied in the Government of India Act of 1919 suggested to Mr. Gandhi's apt mind schooled in South Africa the non-co-operation movement, the very failure of which after having wrought much public mischief produced the Swaraj party whose policy is volatile and when consistent is barren and harmful. Public opinion in England has stiffened and become reactionary and the official attitude in India has not been slow (it never is) to take advantage of this. The most recent authoritative utterances are unfavourable to progress and reform, and depressing to a degree. The British are entrenched in power and mean to remain so. We are weak, disorganized and disunited. the Swaraj party showing no disposition, any more than the bureaucracy, to learn or to unlearn.

N.-C.-O. AND AFTER.

The Congress-League scheme was rejected, at least in part for inadequate reasons as many of us thought and think, and a plan of their own was recommended by Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford. This was examined by Indian public men and while it was rejected by those to whose ideal standard it did not conform, was accepted by others who realized that it was a substantial improvement over the system of government which it was to supersede and marked the limit of what the British Government and Parliament were prepared then to concede. The former reversed their Amritsar decision of 1919 and under the the direction of Mr. Gandhi, embarked in the following year upon that campaign of non-co-operation which was doomed to failure and has had subsequently to be abandoned. The latter class of public men, who are strongly represented in our party and organization, offered discriminating support and criticism to the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme; laboured in England in 1919 to liberalize the Government of India Bill, not wholly in vain as I am grateful to acknowledge; strove in 1920, but I regret to say without success, for Rules under the Act which would be faithful to its spirit and not merely to its letter and would help instead of hindering the success of the new system of government; went into the reformed Assembly and Councils and accepted the responsibilities of office in 1921 in conditions admitted on all hands to be none too promising; worked for the three years of the life of those bodies in a genuine spirit of co-operation and with a proper sense of responsibility, as has been acknowledged even by their critics, and were for that very reason routed in the general elections of 1923, the Government and their officers not having shown, uniformly or adequately, the spirit of 'responsive co-operation' and having by a series of acts and omissions aggravated their undoubted unpopularity. They have since been endeavouring to the best of their power to impress upon the Government the necessity of reforms which will endow the country with a constitution worth the name, and a system of government which will be conveniently workable, will produce efficiency of administration and contentment among the people, and will harmonise with the conception of self-respecting men as to what their position should be in their own land. Their patient efforts in this behalf have not yet met with success. But it will be heir duty, as patriotism demands it, not to be discouraged by failure, not to be embittered by words that wound which may be uttered by critics who expect the impossible from opposite points of view, but to show 'vitality of faith' and persist with their work until success crowns it. The Liberals of India are attacked by British reactionaries as being extremists in disguise and by Indian extremists as being the camp-followers of the Government. Conscious, however, of the rectitude of their motives and confident of the correctness of their policy which has the sanction of experience behind it, they can afford to march with quiet confidence, onward and upward, on the straight high road which is sure to take them to the goal upon which they have fixed their gaze. In the meantime, the boycotters of 1920-22 turned into the obstructionists of 1923 and taking advantage of the unpopularity of the Government and the defective organization of the Liberals, were able to enter the Assembly and Councils in large numbers at the close of the latter year.

Coming to the inauguration of the Montford Reforms and the non-co-operation movement which followed in its immediate wake, Mr. Chintamani summed up the record of the Swarajists in the legislature during the last 26 months:—"In the Central Provinces and in Bengal, they have driven the Government back to what it was in the pre-Montagu period, and been actually priding themselves upon this public disservice. Here is an attempt at advance by retrogression which may be compared with the plea for separate electorates as a means of closer unity between communities. In Bombay, they have lately lighted upon the heroic plan of inaction, or abstention, or sulking, as the last word in political strategy. In other Councils they have been more or less ineffectual. While everywhere the Government have had reason to congratulate themselves upon the defeat of Liberal candidates addicted to the inconvenient habit of bestowing close and constant study upon public questions and of offering temperate and reasoned criticism less easy to dispose of than rhetorical rhodomontade. In the Assembly, where the party has the advantage of the leadership of one of the astutest brains in public life, we have been bewildered witnesses of quick changes of policy, opinion and method the last of which I believe we have still to wait to see. It is my unfatering conviction that the Swaraj party's principles, policies and methods will not succeed any more than the undefiled Gandhism of the two earlier years in accelerating progress to Swaraj. Military revolt being unthinkable, euphemisms for revolutionary or semi-demi-revolutionary methods having failed and being destined to fail howsoever skilfully tried, and inaction being at once cowardly, selfish and unpatriotic, we have left to us the pursuit of constitutional ends by constitutional means as the only political method open for wise patriots to follow."

DIARCHY.

Mr. Chintamani then proceeded to dissect Diarchy and exhibit the unenviable position of the Ministers in the scheme. He observed:—

"A great deal has been said by Governors in Council of the absence of organized parties in Councils. It is refreshing for us politicians to know that our bureaucracy are so deeply solicitous of our healthy political development as to be gravely concerned at the absence of sound party organizations among us. They fail to realize, however, that the constitution of Government which some of them have so well described is almost fatal to such a development inside the Councils. The credentials of Ministers in our mixed Governments are not accepted by the non-official members not because they are not trusted but because of their close and constant association with the bureaucracy, which is inevitable under the present constitution, and also because the powers of the Ministers are so limited and the control of the Governor is so great. Government themselves initiated the system of separate communal representation which has led to the growth of parties based upon differences not of political opinion but of religious belief and caste, and their policy can be described without unfairness as one of encouragement of precisely those parties which would never be recognised as political parties in England. Yet one can detect in their dispatches more than a vein of reproach that party distinctions in the Councils should develop on such lines. I knew of the head of an important department in my province who, when his advice to Government was accepted and it led to results that had to be regretted, was sometimes prone to tell the Government coolly that their disregard of his advice was responsible for the mishap. Similarly, in adducing reasons against measures of political advance which we urge our Government attribute our unfitness to the consequences of their own policy which we resisted to the utmost of our power. The greatest example of this is their constant sermons upon our incapacity to defend ourselves against a military invasion. As if British military policy had been our handiwork! As if it is being persisted in with almost tragic zeal for our sake and at our request! As if we have not almost exhausted the vocabulary of appeal and persuasion, of reasoning and criticism, against that illiberal and blundering policy rooted in selfishness and thriving upon suspicion! Is the fear that a just and wholesome reform of it will deprive them of a singularly handy argument among the reasons for their fond adhesion to it? Coming back to Ministers and parties in Councils, what do you think of a Governor arguing against the recognition of the joint responsibility of Ministers on the ground that 'at the present stage' of development in this province it would be wrong to 'introduce by rule' a convention of this kind which would mean the 'absolute rule of the' majority party in the Council in the transferred 'departments'? This was written by Sir Frank Sly and concurred in by the Finance Member of his Government."

The electorate is a small fraction of the population. Is this our fault? asked Mr. Chintamani "Did we decide that the franchise should not be wider? The bulk of the people are illiterate. Again I ask, are we responsible? Were we the Government and did we settle policies, political, financial and educational? A former head or the education department of one of our larger provinces confided to me ten years ago that he had been admonished by the head of the Government not to be too enthusiastic about the wider diffusion of elementary education as 'mass education is dangerous among a subject people'."

MUDDIMAN REPORT.

"I say that the Majority of the Muddiman Committee did scant justice to the facts related before them by those who were in the best position to speak of the working of the diarchical system, and wrote a report marked by intellectual thinness, superficial treatment of the subject, political partiality on the part of three and political timidity on the part of at least one of the signatories, and made to the Governor-General in Council recommendations so inadequate that I have no hesitation in committing myself to the opinion, now that they have almost been accepted by the Government, that the interests of India would have been served far better if that Committee had never been appointed.

RULES UNDER THE ACT.

"I do not subscribe to the view that provincial autonomy, which is another name for unitary responsible government in the provinces, is to-day an unpractical proposition. On the other hand, I am of the belief that it is both feasible and not merely desirable but essential. And this cannot be brought about without an amendment of the Montagu Act. The Majority of the Muddiman Committee having, however, thought differently, surely it was up to them to explore the whole of the possibilities of improvement by amendment of the Rules under the Act and to make recommendations of substance which could have at least been considered seriously by those who know a little of the subject. Why they did not do at least this second best is perhaps a profitless question to put as we shall have no answer to it. The argumentative part of their Report does not help us to discover the reasons except, first by a process of elimination and next by means of inference. If the Government of India Act of 1919 must remain intact, except of course where inroads had to be made into it for the benefit of the never satisfied British services for whose aggrandizement British India apparently exists, if the diarchical system of government must be tolerated for some years yet, it was open to the Majority of the Muddiman Committee to use the material at their disposal to the best advantage and make recommendations the effectuation of which would have made the system more easy to work, promoted administrative efficiency, made the position of Ministers more constitutional, and facilitated the moral and material progress of the country. Without an amendment of the Act, at least without any major amendment which would have amounted to a revision of the constitution which the Government were not prepared to undertake, the following among other changes could have been recommended, and can be accomplished:—

(1) The position of the Governor in relation to his Ministers can be better defined so as to curtail his arbitrary powers and make him more of a constitutional governor. (The importance of this cannot be exaggerated.)

(2) Ministers can be made eligible for charge of Finance equally with members of the Executive Council, and the Finance Department made in reality a non-reserved and non-transferred department as it should be.

(3) The Legislative department and the Secretariat can be treated in the same manner.

(4) The Secretary of State and the Government of India can divest themselves at least in large part of powers of control they still retain in respect of transferred subjects, more particularly as regards cadres and conditions of recruitment, service and emoluments.

(5) The Rules of Executive Business can be amended so as to vest more powers of final sanction in Ministers and reduce the possibilities of secretaries and heads of departments frustrating their policies and purposes.

(6) The rules that govern appointments to what may be called specialist departments can be modified so as to enable Ministers to select the most suitable persons therefor without being hampered by concessions to vested interests of officers not belonging to and having no special knowledge of or interest in the subjects with which those departments are concerned.

(7) More subjects can be transferred.

(8) The requirement of previous sanction of the Governor-General to the introduction of Bills in provincial Councils can be reduced very much.

(9) Provincial contributions to the central Government can be done away with.

(10) The nominated official element in the Councils can be substantially reduced if not dispensed with.

I have used the word 'can.' I mean that these improvements can be effected by the amendment of Rules under the Act. Of course I also mean that they should be. There are several other important changes that can be made by Governors, if they choose, not the least desirable of them being that opportunities of interference with the administration or the officers of transferred departments by powerful 'reserved' officers such as commissioners and collectors should be reduced to a minimum. On not one of these points had the Majority of the Muddiman Committee anything of value to recommend.

There is the matter of the transfer of more subjects. The Montagu-Chelmsford Report provided for means by which there could be an addition to them at the conclusion of five years. This proposal of theirs was left out of the Act, notwithstanding all the efforts of the Liberal Deputation for its restoration. But Mr. Montagu in cross-examining me before the Joint Select Committee stressed the fact that there was nothing in the law to preclude the transfer of more subjects at any time after the passing of the Act. We knew this would not be done; it has not been done; I do not think it will be done. Governors in Council (*minus*, let me again say, the Indian element thereof in most cases) vied with one another in trying to demonstrate that no more subjects could be transferred. We had seen in 1918 that the then Governors-in-Council, Lieutenant-Governors and Chief Commissioners argued with equal strength against the transfer of several of the subjects included in the transferred list and that they were warmly supported by the Government of India. What is the recommendation of the Majority of the Muddiman Committee in this behalf? They could think of but one important reserved subject, Forests, for transfer in provinces where it was not already a transferred subject. I cannot make out why Irrigation, Stamps, Industrial Matters, Jails, Reformatories, Government Presses, Land Acquisition, Court of Wards, Anglo-Indian Education and several other and smaller subjects should not be transferred even if Law and Justice, Police, and Land Revenue must remain reserved, complete responsible government being held by them to be impossible at the present stage.

The Committee could have, but have not recommended a wider franchise, or the removal of the disabilities of women, or adequate representation by election of the depressed classes and the urban labourers. They have done nothing to remove the anomalies and inequalities of special landlord representation. In a word, they might never have sat at all for all the good they have chosen to do. Yet, we are blamed for preferring the admirable Minority Report to the perfunctory Majority Report. At least, we have the satisfaction of erring in the excellent and distinguished company of no less a man than the immediate ex-Secretary of State for India, who was the parent of the Committee and whom the English-edited press of India ought not to have been so ungrateful as to vilipend after his sanction of the Bengal Ordinance.

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

Let me say before passing on to the central government that I am altogether unable to follow his Excellency the Viceroy in his observations on the inadmissibility of the demand for provincial autonomy. Lord Reading spoke as if there were an irreconcilable antagonism between 'complete provincial autonomy' and 'a strong central government.' Provided you do not too literally construe the adjective 'complete' nor interpret 'autonomy' as meaning 'independence' (there is a difference between the two), I fail to see the incompatibility between the two. I am an advocate of 'a strong central government' as much as his Excellency, though possibly not in the same sense, but why can you not have it along with, or because you at the same time have, provincial governments responsible to provincial legislatures in their own sphere? You demarcate the respective functions of the two, you hand over all residuary powers to the central government. We have read that a complete separation of central and provincial finances is an indispensable condition of provincial autonomy. Be it so. But it has not been said that such a separation is an impossibility. And I do not think that it is so in fact. If the present grouping of central and provincial subjects is deemed to require revision, let it be effected after a a full consideration of the points of view of both the central and provincial governments. Except where it may be found impossible, such a division should be made of the sources of revenue and the heads of expenditure that, firstly, the responsibility both for the finance and the administration of a department may reside in the same authority; secondly, contributions by the provinces to the central government may be unnecessary, and thirdly, no single province may have a just cause of complaint that it has received unfair treatment. It may be found necessary in the case of some subjects to reserve the right of legislation to the central government while their administration may be made over to provincial governments, I see no insuperable objection to this, provided such reservation is kept down to the minimum requirements of good government. Similarly, and this is more important, the requirement of the Governor-General's previous sanction to provincial legislation should be brought down to the irreducible minimum if on examination it should be found impossible to do away with it entirely.

PRIVY COUNCIL.

It has been alleged that provincial autonomy will accentuate provincialism and retard progress towards national unity. I do not think it need have or is likely to have any such effect. On the other hand I am disposed strongly to anticipate that, given a proper system, the tendency to inter-provincial quarrels and jealousies will be less and the friendly rivalry to emulate one another in promoting the happiness of the people will be more when there are autonomous provincial governments. There will necessarily arise from time to time disputes between one province and another and between a provincial and the central government on matters of jurisdiction and of constitutional and financial rights and obligations. There should be a judicial tribunal to settle them. The Montagu-Chelmsford Report contained a valuable proposal to set up a Privy Council of India. It evoked much opposition from our public men including some leaders of the Liberal party. I regretted their opposition then, I have regretted it ever since. The institution of a Privy Council of India will not merely raise the political status of India in the empire and the world. The Council can be utilized for practical purposes of great public importance. For example, there can be a Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. It will be the highest court of appeal in India, virtually the Supreme Court which many of us wish to set established in Delhi. But it can be more. All disputes between one government and another can be adjudicated upon by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of India. At present every such question is decided by the Government of India, even when that Government is a party to the dispute, and I know that provincial governments are not always convinced of the justice or disinterestedness of the decision. I knew that at one stage of his consideration of the future constitution of India Mr. Montagu not only thought of but actually put forward a proposal that there should be a judicial tribunal to settle constitutional disputes between one government and another in India. This was in the November of 1917. I do not know when, why and by whom the proposal was killed. It should be revived and we should press it as a necessary part of a satisfactory constitution.

APPEAL TO READING AND BIRKENHEAD.

Mr. Chintamani earnestly appealed to Lords Reading and Birkenhead as follows:

"I appeal to Lord Reading and Lord Birkenhead, I appeal to them in your name and mine and appeal earnestly and respectfully, not to drug their minds with the plausibilities and sophistries of which the reactionary and interested permanent services are always full to put off what to them is the evil day of reform, but to apply their powerful, independent minds to the whole of the problem, to look at it from all points of view, to bring to bear upon its consideration the invaluable qualities of insight and foresight, to remember that their function is not to be the eyes and the ears of the bureaucracy and to be their mouthpiece but to act as impartial judges between the people and the official hierarchy and to do all the good they can to the people whose rulers they are, and to make their tenure of exalted office memorable by laying broad and deep the foundations of an India contented and prosperous because she is self-governing, an India which will be an honour to England instead of continuing to be what Sir William Wedderburn described her as being—'the skeleton at the feast'."

Mr. Chintamani then put forward the following concrete proposals of reform:—

(1) The superintendence, direction and control of the revenues and the administration of British India should vest not in the Secretary of State for India, in Council or acting singly, but in the Governor-General in Council.

(2) Except in respect of the Army and the Foreign and Political departments for such time and under such conditions and limitations as may be laid down in this behalf, the Secretary of State for India should exercise no control over the Government of India, and his relations with it should be similar to those of the Secretary of State for the Colonies with the governments of the dominions.

(3) The Council of the Secretary of State for India should be abolished.

(4) The members of the Executive Council of the Governor-General should be Ministers drawn from the central Legislature and responsible to the Legislative Assembly for the administration and finance of all central subjects except Foreign and Political and the Army. The relations of the Governor-General to the members of Council should be those of the head of a parliamentary state to Ministers.

(5) In general terms, the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State should, in relation to the Government, respectively occupy positions analogous to those of the British House of Commons and the British House of Lords under the Parliament Act of 1911.

(6) Women should be equally free with men to vote for and to seek election to the Legislature.

(7) The franchise should be widened and adequate representation should be provided for the depressed classes and the urban labourers.

(8) The King's Indian subjects (including in the term the subjects of rulers of Indian states) shoud be eligible for service in all arms of defence from the highest offices downwards, and adequate facilities for their training should be provided in India as may be decided by the Governor-General in Council.

The proposals set forth below are my own and may be considered on their merits:—

(9) The annual military expenditure (including in this term naval and aerial) should be fixed at a certain figure which will not have to be voted by the Assembly. But, any moneys that may in the Governor-General's opinion be required in excess thereof in any year for the defence of the country will have to be submitted to the vote of the Assembly in the approved form of a demand for a grant. If the Assembly reject the demand it should be within the competence of the Governor-General to make the same or a smaller demand for a grant in the Council of State and such sum as it may vote may be spent by him in addition to the fixed non-votable amount.

(10) Where there may be disagreement between the Governor-General in Council and the British War Office or Treasury in the apportionment of expenditure between the revenues of Britain and British India or in respect of the chargeability of any item of expenditure to the latter, the dispute should be submitted to arbitration and the award should be binding on both Governments.

(11) The arrangements outlined in the above two paragraphs (9.10) should be in force for a period of ten years, after the expiry of which the position should be reviewed by a commission on which Indian opinion is adequately represented, preferably through members elected thereto by the Indian Legislature.

(12) The power now vested in the British Parliament of sanctioning expenditure out of the revenues of British India to meet the cost of military operations beyond the external frontiers of India, should be transferred to the Indian Legislature.

(13) A Privy Council of India should be constituted, on the lines suggested by Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford in their Report of 1918, and with a Judicial Committee thereof to act as a Court of Appeal and as the tribunal to adjudicate upon all disputes between one Government and another.

(14) The list of central subjects may remain more or less what it is at present, probably with a few deductions.

(15) The central government should levy no annual financial contributions from the provincial governments.

(16) There should be no extension of the system of separate electorates, and after a term of years which may be not less than ten and not more than twenty-five the existing separate communal electorates should be abolished and merged in the general territorial electorates.

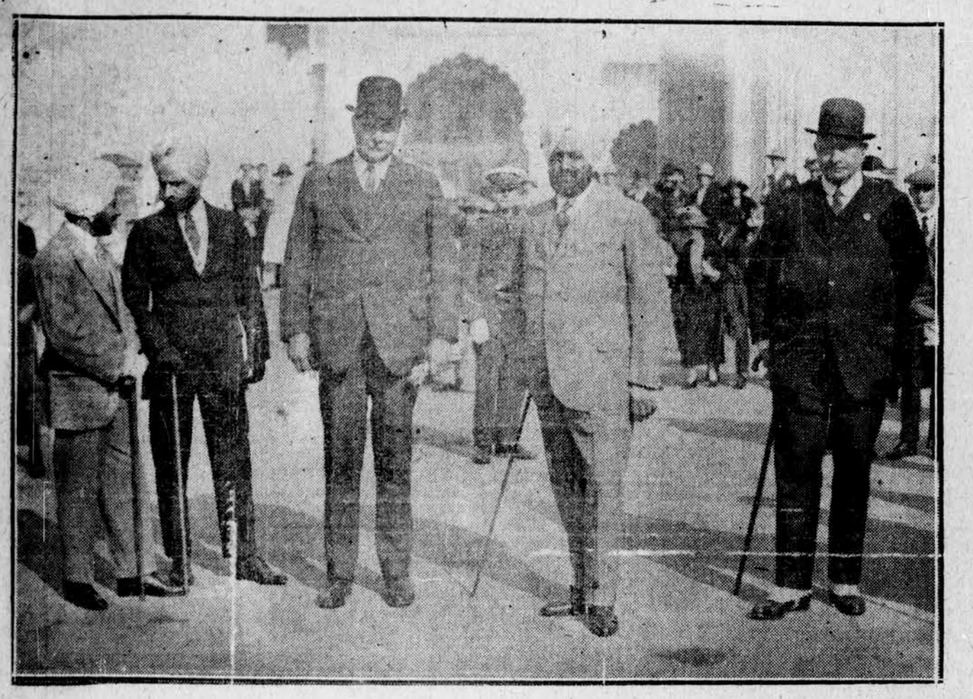
COMMONWEALTH OF INDIA BILL.

Referring to the Commonwealth of India Bill Mr. Chintamani said he was prepared to take it as the basis of discussion and to incite Lords Birkenhead and Reading to give serious consideration to it as embodying a self-contained scheme of self-government for India and to offer there criticisms upon it for the benefit of the All-India reformers. In conclusion, he said:—

"I have a question to put which of course I do respectfully to the Secretary of State and the Viceroy. If the Swarajists persist in refusing office and following their own peculiar policy will that be a justification of the Government's policy of inaction? Did Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman hesitate to confer selfgovernment upon the Transvaal and the Orange Free State because of the policy of General Hertzog and his followers? Did Mr. Lloyd George decline to treat with representatives from Ireland because of Mr. De Valera and those who went with him? After all why are there non-co-operators or Swarajists? Are they not the offspring of the policy of the bureaucratic Government? If there had been no Rowlatt Act would Mr. Gandhi have launched upon his satyagraha campaign? If there had been no Punjab horrors followed by the failure of the Government to impose suitable punishment upon

(continued on page 10.)

PATIALA AT WEMBLEY.



"Central Press."
H. H. the Maharajah of Patiala leaving the Indian Pavilion with General Sir Travers Clarke, (tallest figure) during his visit to the British Empire Exhibition.

BYCULLA BRIDGE.

The Byculla Bridge is undergoing extensive repairs with a view to its widening to enable it to cope with the growing volume of traffic.

KEEP COOL.

FAITH IN KHILAFAT COMMITTEE

LAHORE MUSLIMS RESOLUTION.

LAHORE, Aug. 30.

A crowded meeting of about seven to eight thousand Mussalmans of Lahore was held last night outside the Mochi Gate under the auspices of the Punjab Khilafat Committee in order to explain the situation to the masses regarding the news about the bombardment of Medina and the Holy Prophet's tomb by the Wahabis of Nejd. A large number of well-known Khilafatists including Maulana Mahomed Ali, Maulvi Ahmed Said, Secretary Jamiatul-Ulema, Maulvi Muhammad Ilyas, Maulvi Abdul Qadir Syed Ataullah Shah, Maulvi Daud Ghaznavi had come from outside to take part in the meeting. Maulana Mahomed Ali presided over the meeting. Owing to a counter meeting of Hanafis outside the Delhi Gate where anti-Khilafatists were making speeches condemning the action of Ibn Saud great excitement prevailed at this meeting and one or two attempts were also made by some mischief to create disorder but Maulana Mahomed Ali promptly rebuked these mischief and kept the audience calm throughout. The meeting continued upto 1 a.m. and it was about 3 a.m. early this morning when the crowd dispersed.

Maulana Mahomed Ali, Maulana Ahmed Ali, Syed Ataullashah and Maulana Zafar Ali Khan each spoke for two hours and every one of them asked the Mussalmans not to let loose their passions by believing the rumours about the bombardment of Medina or the Prophet's tomb. They condemned the action of Pirs and Sunnis for following the propaganda of Sheriff Hussain and Emir Ali who were characterised by them as enemies of Islam as they wanted to hand over the Holy Places under non-Muslim control which the Khilafatists in India would never allow anybody to do. The speakers said they could not believe that Ibn Saud who was a good and pious Mussalman himself and who was protecting the Holy Places in Mecca and Medina from European control could do such a religious act as to bombard the tomb of the Holy Prophet. They asked the audience to wait for reliable news and if they found out after proper enquiry that Ibn Saud had been really guilty of sacrilege then they would take proper steps against him and would not forgive him. But each speaker asked the Mussalmans not to seek the aid of Europeans to protect their Holy Places. If aid was necessary they should seek it from Mustafa Kemal Pasha and the Afghans and from their co-religionists.

Maulana Mahomed Ali said if the news of the bombardment of the Prophet's tomb by Ibn Saud ultimately proved to be true he would take the first ship and sail for Medina and would give battle to Ibn Saud and his forces and would give up his life for the protection of the Prophet's tomb.

RESOLUTION.

The following resolution was then passed unanimously the whole audience standing up in order to signify its assent:

"This mass meeting of the Mussalmans of Lahore places its entire confidence in the policy pursued by the Central Khilafat Committee which is based on right and truth and while strictly impartial is inspired by a passion for the defence of Islam and maintenance of the inviolability of its sacred places.

"This mass meeting calls upon the Mussalmans of the Punjab to take into fullest consideration the propaganda against the freedom of Jazirat-ul-Arab and to take truth, sincerity, love for Prophet and service of Islam for their beacon light and in no circumstances take any steps whatever that may provide an excuse for the European Powers to interfere in affairs of Jazirat-ul-Arab."

After the resolution had been put to vote one Zahurul Hasan from Kasur said he agreed with the resolution about the non-interference of the European Powers in the affairs of Jazirat-ul-Arab but he had no confidence in the policy of the Khilafat Committee.

As it was early hours of the morning the meeting was adjourned till to-day (Sunday) when it will be held outside the Delhi Gate where Hanafis held their meeting last night and further resolutions will be considered and passed.—A.P.

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KOTHARI BUILDINGS

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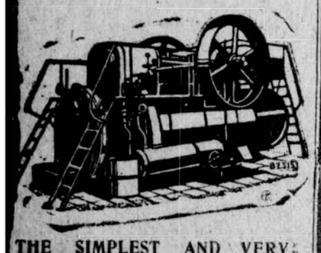
THE LAUZ LOCOMOBILE STEAM PLANT.



THE SIMPLEST AND VERY ECONOMICAL IN FUEL CONSUMPTION.

MANAGE BY ORDINARY MECHANICAL ENGINEER.

BOMBAY MUSLIMS' DEMONSTRATION

"Bombay Chronicle" photo.
A view of the huge crowds in Sheikh Memon Street after the midday prayers at Juma Masjid on Friday, when the Nejdis' attack on Holy Places of Islam was denounced.

HOW TO SAFEGUARD HOLY PLACES

PROPOSED ALL-INDIA MEETING.

(From a Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Aug. 28.

A very large demonstration, the largest held in Lucknow by Muslims for many years, was held at Rifah-i-am under the leadership of Shia and Sunni Ulamaid and Mujtahids and other prominent Muslims. Muslim shops were closed. Maulana Abdul Bari moved and Thakur Nawas Ali and Moulvi Abdul Razak seconded that Maulana, Shah Sulamian of Phulwari should take the chair and the following resolutions were passed:—

(1) This mass meeting of the citizens of Lucknow comprising responsible representatives of all sects and classes views with feelings of disgust those painful acts perpetrated by Najdis in Tair and Mecca which have been substantiated by the evidence of eye-witnesses and which consist of cruel massacre of large numbers of people, desecrating of Mosques, Mosoleums and tombs sacred to millions of human beings all over the world, and considers it very urgent to adopt measures to stop such acts of barbarities. (Moved by Moulvi Sibghatullah and supported by Maulana Najbul Hasan and Shaik Mushir Husain Kidwai of Gadia.

(2) This large meeting of Lucknow Muslims strongly and indignantly condemn with one voice the bombardment of sacred Mosques of the Holy Prophet and Amir Hamza by Najdis that has caused deepest anxiety and consternation in the mind of all Muslims and warns Najdis that these heart-rending deeds tend to humiliate Islam and the Holy Prophet. Every possible means shall have to be adopted by all the Muslims to stop them without delay.

(3) Copies of above resolutions be sent to all Muslim rulers and Monarchs with an appeal to them to adopt any measures that may be in their power to safeguard all the sacred Muslim buildings and monuments and to have those restored which have been already desecrated and a copy be also forwarded to Ibn Saud as a grav warning.

(4) This gathering decides to call without delay at Lucknow a meeting of representatives of all such Muslims throughout India who have sympathy with the objects of this afternoon's demonstration so as to consdier the future of Hedjaz and the best means of safe-guarding in future Muslim holy places and monuments and a committee of the conveners of this gathering is formed with powers to add to, arrange for the proposal all India representative meeting. (Proposed by Syed Zahurahmad.

HARTAL AT AHMEDABAD.

AHMEDABAD, Aug 30.

Mahomedans observed hartal to-day as a protest against the reported bombardment of Medina by Ibn Saud.—A.P.

EXCITEMENT AMONG MADRAS MUSLIMS.

MADRAS, Aug. 29.

The news of the bombardment of Medina and the damage done to the tomb of the Holy Prophet has roused great indignation in the minds of the Muslims of Madras. There will be a public meeting of Muslims to-morrow and an appeal has been issued by some Muslims of the city to observe hartal to-morrow.—A.P.

IMPRONS OF THE MAMMOTH MEETING.

(BY PICKLE-POT).

I wonder what to call this huge demonstration held at the Bhendi Bazar on Friday night. It consisted of Memons, Borahs, Persians, Kokuis, up-country Muslims, Shiahs, Sunnis, Pathans, Tartars and Arabs. The *mavalis* of Bombay who generally loiter about during the dark hours of the night, were also conspicuous by their presence in large numbers. "Leaders" who as a rule never make a common cause with the masses, were also seen on the dias which, like the pandal, was packed to the full. The number of the persons present, both inside and outside it, was estimated at about 30,000.

In my life-time I have seen many meetings big and small, orderly and disorderly, but I have never seen any meeting of this type. Disintegration everywhere was its chief characteristic. Too much noise was another of its features. In all four corners of the pandal there were uniform-less volunteers standing who were every now and then reminding the unruly audience that they should keep quiet. To me the audience appeared to be a pack of Indian Ghutghuts about whom our common friend Qamar Ahmed has told us so many interesting stories. The noise lasted throughout the meeting, with various degrees of rise and fall. The meeting began at about 10-15 with the recital of a passage from the Holy Quran, but even the voice of the Qari was drowned in the deep sea of noise, since every one was exhorting the other to keep quiet.

Another interesting feature was the use of abusive language freely poured on Ibn-e-Saud. At the commencement of the meeting a few Arabs and others clad after their fashion, sang couplets in praise of God and His Holy Prophet. After the Divine aid was invoked for the safety of Medina they showed curses on Ibn-e-Saud who was responsible for the alleged destruction of the dome of the Prophet's Tomb Said he: may he be destroyed! May his sons, grandsons and great-grand-sons and their descendents be destroyed! May he be humiliated just as he humiliated the holy shrines! May lightening fall on the Najdi army! May Ibn-e-Saud's forces be shattered to pieces and thrown to the winds! God, send an army of angel to crush the opponents of Thy Beloved! May the houses of the Najdis be turned down! May the roofs of their houses fall on their heads and so on! I think very few people understood this abuse. But it afforded a good study of this part of literature, hitherto, neglected, and which "Hystericus" is so much anxious to revive.

The resolutions that were "passed" were few and pregnant. They were mainly directed against the Khilafat Committee and Ibn-e-Saud. One resolution was in the form of a prayer to God to save His Prophet's City—Medina—from falling into the hands of the barbarous Najdis. In the end the editor of the "Ghalib", Maul-Nazir Ahmed Khujandi, offered prayers for the safety of Medina and the integrity of the shrines situated there. He then added. May Ibn-e-Saud's sympathisers go to hell! May his supporters be thrown into dust! And so forth in the same strain. I wonder if all this shower of abusive language, un-Islamic as it is, can help the cause of Islam.

Bombay seems to be a fit place for sensations. The other day there was a great run on the Central Bank, the result of false rumour. At the meeting also one man happened too stamp on another man's foot. The poor fellow cried aloud and the crowd took the shriek to be the result of an attack from the rear. On this the people took to their heels and began to flee in all directions with as much haste as their legs could permit them. The scare proved to be a hoax and the persons assembled again.

In my opinion the demonstration was, to say the least, premature. No such thing ought to have been done until and unless the news was confirmed. Could the organisers not wait for a few days more? Could they not give a more effective reply to Ibn-e-Saud's alleged bombardment than the one given by them?

AN INDIAN JOURNALIST.

Press photo Bureau.

Mr. K. M. Panikkar, late Editor of the "Hindustan Times" Delhi, who will leave Bombay for England this week. We understand that Mr. Panikkar is going to tour the Continent on behalf of certain journals, Continental and American. Mr. Panikkar is a well-known journalist in South India having served the "Swarajya" as its Editor.

PERSIA AND MEDINA.

UNITY AMONG ISLAMIC NATIONS URGED.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Teheran.—Modaress a leading member of the Mejliss, urging unity among the Islamic nations, said Persia must show great concern against the bombardment of Medina. The Premier promised to do his utmost in the matter.—Reuter.

"VILIFICATION OF MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI".

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you to publish the following in your well-read paper.

Regarding the interview which the representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" had with Mr. Shaukat Ali and which has been published in its issue of 29th instant, under the heading "Vilification of M. Shaukat Ali", I most emphatically contradict it and say that it is nothing but a fabricated lie. I always regarded mother Bi Amman with the greatest reverence and it is not possible for me even in the greatest heat of excitement, to say anything disrespectful of her.

I think I had many other words to choose than Bi Amman's name and I think Mr. Shaukat Ali is merely making mountain of a mole hill. The sacred vow of non-violence which Mr. Shaukat Ali has stated in his interview is nothing else but a mere misstatement of facts; since it was he who first started with his stick as a proverbial Rampuri does: and I as a mere peaceful citizen defended myself.

I think, the people in the mosque were then at its height of intense feeling and Mr. Shaukat Ali's endeavours to soothe them with commonly-known Wahabi Najdi policy had already evoked a great stir in the mosque; and had it not been for the sanctity of the mosque as well as the timely intervention of Mr. Zakaria Manjar, Mr. Shaukat Ali would not have been spared from the hands of that infuriated crowd. The very fact that, instead of thanking his saviour Mr. Manjar, Mr. Shaukat Ali had the audacity of calling him a "Moonafaque", is sufficient in itself to show Mr. Shaukat Ali's attitude at the time.

I think, I have no other alternative but to attribute the reason for this extraordinary crisis, unprecedented in the history of Islam, chiefly to the policy that Mr. Shaukat Ali has unfailingly pursued, even when I was compelled to send the message through the Hon. Sheth Abdulla Haroon of Karachi to the effect that Mr. Shaukat Ali may kindly cease his encouragement to the Najdis; and now on Najdis' merely undertaking not to sacrilege the sanctity of Madina, Maulana has martially ordered the Sultan to besiege Medina and conquer it without molesting in any way the sacred tomb of the Holy Prophet or his associates.

Now it is quite clear to every common-thinking man and to Mr. Shaukat Ali himself, as to who the real culprit is for the bombardment of the sacred tomb of Saiyedna Hamza, the uncle of the Prophet.

From this it is most convincing that the siege of Madina and the bombardment of the tomb of Saiyedna Hamza, is all due to the reckless diplomacy of Mr. Shaukat Ali; and the resut of this diplomacy is now known to all, including Mr. Shaukat Ali himself.—Yours, etc.

M. H. J. M. CHOTANI.

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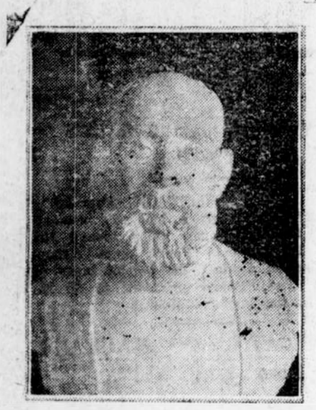

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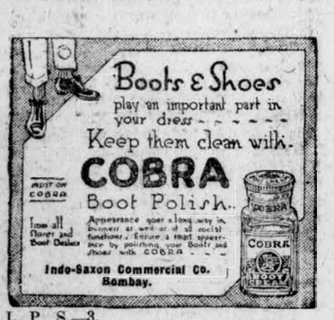

I. P. S.—3.

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PRESENT EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

MISDIRECTED ENERGY.

ABSURDITY OF ENCOURAGING ONE-SIDED DEVELOPMENT.

LONDON, August 29.

The idea that there is much of misdirected energy in the present educational system was expounded by Mr. William Vaughan, the Head-Master of the Rugby School, at the British Association. He dwelt on the absurdity of encouraging enormous number of boys and girls to one-sided intellectual development when neither the State nor themselves could derive happiness and usefulness from it. He pleaded that educationists should recognise how truly the educated were many who had prematurely escaped definite influences of the school, like agricultural labourer who with his knowledge of and sympathy with the animal life, his weather lore, and his ability to drive a straight line with the plough was better educated than many of the clerks who were completely immersed in the secondary school course to become skilled in figures and filing. He argued that what was needed was to teach how to break the spell of gold as measure of happiness and choose the truth and love of beauty instead of worldly material success.—Reuter.

CANADA AND PRIVY COUNCIL

NEW RULES OF PRACTICE

WINNIPEG, August 29.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Bar Association, Quebec, Lawyer Cannon, reviewing the developments in the expansion of the jurisdiction of the Canadian courts in respect of appeals to the Imperial Privy Council said that the latter's recent adoption of new rules of practice would come into effect from January next by which no appeal would be allowed unless it was granted by the Dominion Court from which the appeal was taken or by special leave of the Cabinet. He thought there would be few cases hereafter for appeal to the Privy Council and those would be mainly constitutional cases. Mr. Cannon hoped that the Canadian courts would discourage such applications and help the Privy Council to adopt a policy of restricting the exercise of its prerogative to most important constitutional cases. The speaker characterised the changes as an evidence of intelligence of skilful diplomacy on the part of those who were presiding over the destiny of the British Commonwealth.—Reuter.

A DAY OF VARIED ACTIVITIES FOR PRINCE.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Buenos Aires.—300 guests were present at the British Chamber of Commerce luncheon in honour of the Prince of Wales, presided over by the British Minister. The Prince, afterwards, delighted 3,000 British boys and girls from 61 schools in all parts of Argentine by walking in their ranks and afterwards addressing from a platform and requesting two days' holiday for them. His Highness during the remainder of the afternoon visited the ex-service English and American clubs. He attended a Services ball in the evening, and was also received by members of the American colony, including the Charge d' Affaires military and naval attaches, and spent an hour at the Club where several songs were sung after which the toast of the Prince of Wales was drunk in the real mint julep—Reuter's Special.

BAGHDAD-CAIRO BRITISH MAILS.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

British mails which should have left Baghdad yesterday for Damascus by the trans-desert route to connect with the P. and O. steamer "Egypt" and which were delayed through Wednesday's attack on a motor convoy near Damascus, left Baghdad to-day for Cairo in two big Royal Air Force machines. The R. A. F's co-operation is greatly appreciated.

Although the cross-desert overland route had been officially closed, pending the receipt of further information regarding the extent of the upheaval in Syria, one Nairn passenger convoy will leave Damascus for Baghdad on Saturday, with mails escorted for 100 miles from Damascus by French armoured cars. The latter will meet the passenger convoy which left Baghdad today with whom the French escort will return to Damascus.—Reuter.

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All-Indi Occult House, Dacca.

ROYAL COMMISSION WANTED.

(Continued from page 8.)

the miscreants would there have been the non-co-operation movement? If after Mr. Montagu left the India Office the spirit and temper of the Government had not undergone a regrettable transformation of which illustrations could be given would the Liberals have suffered such defeats and the Swarajists won such victories in the elections? To continue the present policy will be for the government to prolong the life of political extremism and to bind fresh laurels to its brow."

MILL CRISIS.

Referring to Bombay mill crisis he said that though he wished that the excise duty should be repealed immediately he was opposed definitely and uncompromisingly to the millowners' ungenerous decision to cut the wages of their workmen. The management of the mills according to competent testimony urgently called for reform.

SUNDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

RESOLUTION ON CONSTITUTIONAL DEMAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 30.

The fourth Bombay Provincial Liberal Conference met to-day at 12 o'clock with Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, President in the Chair, Mr. B. S. Kamat, Chairman of the Reception Committee, read messages from Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas and others expressing sympathy with the objects of the Conference and regretting inability to attend the same.

A resolution expressing regret at the deaths of Sir Surendranath Banerjea, Sir Ramakrishna Bhandarkar, Mr. C. R. Das, Sir Gokuldas Parekh and Sir Madhavrao Scindia of Gwalior was put from the Chair and carried, the audience standing in reverent silence.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale (Ahmednagar) moved the following resolution on the question of constitutional advance:

"This session of the Bombay Provincial Liberal Conference records its sense of profound dissatisfaction at the recent pronouncement of the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy as embodying a misleading view of the working of the present system of Government in India and reducing to a non-possumus the question of constitutional advance and the virtual acceptance of the Majority Report and the rejection of the Reforms Enquiry Committee and generally speaking conclusions which offer no satisfaction to the wishes and aspirations of the people of India nor any solution of the difficulties actually experienced in the administration of the system now in force. (b) It is the deliberate conviction of this Conference that the interests of good Government and efficient administration and the wellbeing and advancement of the people alike demand that without any loss of time His Majesty's Government should accept and carry into effect the principal recommendations of the Minority of the Muddiman Committee namely that steps should be taken forthwith by the appointment of a Royal Commission or otherwise to put the Constitution of British India on a permanent basis with provisions for automatic progress in the future."

"GOVT. DO NOT MEAN IT."

The mover said: "I have tried to co-operate in the best of spirit and I have had experience of Liberal administrators reciprocating but all that was in the past but when once the Liberal Party showed courage and independence the bureaucracy began to change its mind as well as its tactics. The bureaucracy was bent more upon fomenting and creating communal tension than on sound and efficient administration. If co-operation was not feasible even in matters of local self-Government how was it possible in higher planes, in wider spheres of national life? Government did not appear to court the co-operation of the people. When they appealed for co-operation they did not appear to mean it. He (the speaker) was quite prepared to put in his signature to any draft constitution provided it was consistent with our national aspirations. But what was the use? Did not Government know what the people wanted and were they not in a better position to frame a constitution for India?"

Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai Mahipatram (Ahmedabad) seconded the resolution and said that the unworkability of dyarchy had been fully demonstrated and it was astonishing that the Majority of the Muddiman Committee should have merely suggested an ineffectual modifications. The supreme need of the hour was complete overhauling of the present constitution.

Mr. M. D. Altekar (Bombay) supported the resolution in a speech in Marathi. The resolution was put to vote and carried.

The following resolution was put from the Chair and carried: "This Conference accords its cordial support to the main principles of the Commonwealth of India Bill and recommends it to the consideration of the Government the Liberal Federation and other political bodies in India."

Mr. B. S. Kamat moved the following resolution on self-defence: "Having in view the responsibility of the British Government for the deplorable position of Indians in the army and the use that is being made of that position to withhold from them the right of self-government this Conference condemns the attitude of the Secretary of State to the national demand for the Indianisation of the army the scheme of gradual Indianisation that has been adopted involves intolerable delay and is hopelessly inadequate. The Conference hopes that the recommendations of the Skeen Committee will result in the provision of satisfactory facilities for the highest training of Indians in adequate numbers in all branches of the army including the artillery and the air force."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. N. N. Hingne (Ahmednagar) and supported by Mr H. P. Chahewalia (Ahmedabad) and carried.

ANTI-ASIATIC BILL.

Prof. V. G. Kale moved: "This Conference records its indignant protest against the outrageous anti-Indian Bill lately introduced in the Union House of Assembly by the Minister of the Interior with the object of making it impossible for Indians to live and carry on business in that Dominion and explicitly treating them as "Aliens." This measure is the latest and most offensive attempt of the Union Government against Indians and this Conference strongly urges the Government of India to represent the Unanswerable case of Indians with the strength and determination which a national Government would have shown and further to take retaliatory measures to mark the resentment of the people of India of whose interest and honour the Government ought to be the custodians. (b) This Conference requests the Indian delegation to the forthcoming session of the League of Nations in Geneva to raise before that Assembly the question of the disabilities of Indians in the Mandated Territory of Tanganyika in pursuance of the resolution passed in the Indian Legislative Assembly on the subject in the last Delhi session."

In moving the resolution Prof. V. G. Kale said it was once thought that it was for the economic good of India to allow a part of her surplus population to emigrate from India and Colonies but in view of recent events such a view could no longer be entertained. Wherever the Indians had gone and colonised they were being treated very cruelly. In South Africa the situation had reached the culmination point. The recent bill brought forward by the Minister for the Interior was ingeniously worded. It had been said that the problem in South Africa was not at all racial but purely economic and that all Legislation was to guard the interests of the Whites against the so-called unfair competition of the Asiatics or Indians. If such a plea could be urged by the South African Whites against the Indian domiciles what about the Europeans in India. The Government of India were not pursuing the policy of retaliation which a popular and National Government would have adopted at the slightest insult to National honour. If one American had been molested in China the American Government would forthwith call for explanation and demand suitable reparations. The British Government would do the same if a Britisher had been maltreated in any alien soil. The resolution was carried.

MILLOWNERS CONDEMNED

Among the other important resolutions passed was one relating to the position of the Bombay Cotton Mill Industry. The resolution runs as follows:

"This Conference strongly disapproves of the decision of the Government of India against the immediate repeal of the excise duty on Indian cotton goods and regards it as calculated to harm the industry (B) This Conference urges Government to appoint a committee forthwith to inquire into the condition of the Industry with a view to find out whether it cannot hold its own against foreign competition without assistance from Government. (C) This Conference is of opinion that the decision of the millowners in Bombay to reduce the wages of the Mill operatives from September next is harsh and unjust and should not be carried into effect."

REFORM COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

DISCUSSION IN ASSEMBLY ON 7TH PROX.

SIMLA, Aug. 29.

It has been arranged to discuss the Reform Enquiry Committee's report in the Legislative Assembly on 7th and 8th September. The official resolution which will be moved by Sir Alexander Muddiman runs: "This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that he do accept the principle underlying the Majority Report of the Reforms Enquiry Committee, and that he do give an early consideration to the detailed recommendations therein contained for improvements in the machinery of Government."—A. P.

MR. V. J. PATEL.

SIMLA, Aug. 29.

The Secretary of the Swaraj Party in the Legislative Assembly states that the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, President of the Legislative Assembly, has resigned only the Deputy Leadership of the party and not resigned from the party itself.—A. P.

PIONEER WOMAN JOURNALIST DEAD

LONDON, Aug. 28.

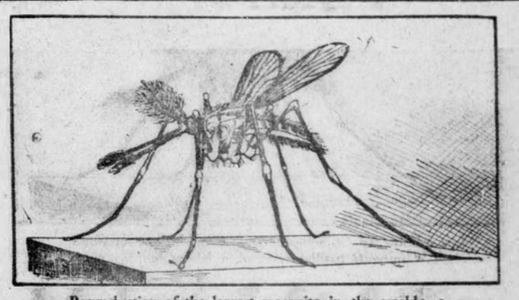
The death has occurred of the pioneer woman journalist, Mary Frances Billington.—Reuter's Special.

Mary Frances Billington began her journalistic career on the "Echo" going subsequently to the "Daily Graphic" for some years. She was exclusively attacked, since 1897, to the permanent staff of the "Daily Telegraph". She paid two long visits of investigation to India, and travelled upon the N. W. Frontier and Nepal. Among her publications are: "Woman in India" (1895?); Women and Journalism" (1903); the "Roll-Call of Serving Women" (1915).

CAMBRIDGE AIR COLLISION.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Yesterday's air collision between two 'planes at Cambridge in which three air force officers were killed occurred in the course of practice of fighting tactics at the height of 1,000 feet. The wings of two machines fouled, and one machine containing two officers crumpled up and fell in a corn-field and was smashed to matchwood. The other with a single pilot nose-dived and plunged into the earth, a quarter of a mile away. The nose was buried several feet in the earth necessitating several hours digging to extricate it. All three were killed. Nobody was injured.—Reuter's Special.



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IV.	1 week	80,000 ,, ,, ,,
V.	14 days	140,000 ,, ,, ,,
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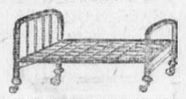

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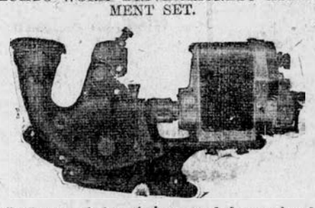

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PATHAN SENTENCED FOR POSSESSING REVOLVER.

Puran Din Bostani, a Pathan Serang on board the S. S. "Kaiser-i-Hind" English mail steamer that arrived in Bombay on Friday, was sentenced to two months rigorous imprisonment for possessing a revolver and a quantity of ammunition by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate.

Inspector Laag prosecuted while the accused was undefended.

It appears that on Friday morning Mr. Johnson, Preventive Officer, was on duty near the Blue Gate when he saw the accused accompanied by two other Pathans were coming in a victoria. Mr. Johnson sent a peon to the victoria when the accused stepped out the victoria and began to offer ten rupees to the sepoy. In the meanwhile Mr. Johnson went to the spot whereupon the accused offered him rupees twenty. Upon this Mr. Johnson got the accused searched and found a revolver and 100 rounds of cartridges tied in a scarf. A sum of Rs. 280 and three sovereigns were also recovered. The accused was therefore put under arrest and made over to the police.

The accused was found guilty and sentenced as above.

ALLEGED INTOLERABLE PERSECUTION.

Shaikh Mohamed Shaikh Ahmed (40) formerly resided with his wife at Huzuria Mohollа but owing to some trouble with his neighbours he removed to Vincent Road, Dadar. There too, it appeared, he was molested by his former neighbours named Ismail Gulam Hussein and Ismandin Dalvi who four or five days ago went to Vincent Road and molested Shaikh Mohmed. The latter got tired of the molestation and on Thursday evening took a razor and cut his own throat and also abdomen. Inspector Gole being informed went to the place and questioned Shaikh Mohmed as to why he had inflicted injuries upon himself and he said he was troubled by his former neighbours and with a view to put an end of his life he had cut his own throat and abdomen. He died before he was admitted in the hospital.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of death by severance of wind pipe and internal haemorrhage by reason of the deceased having cut his own throat and cut open his abdomen by means of a razor in a fit of temporary insanity.

GIRL'S FATAL FALL.

At about 8 p.m. on Thursday information was received at the Maharbawdi Police Station that a Mahomedan girl named Sakoorbai aged six years had fallen from the second floor of a house at the junction of the Dhaboo Street and Sandhurst Road. Police enquiries showed, that at about 7 p.m. the girl was playing by herself near the stair case when she lost her balance from the railing and fell down from a height of 25 feet. She was removed to J. J. Hospital and the doctor wanted to detain her, but the father refused to do so. She died on Friday morning death being due to the fracture of the skull.

As an inquest held by the Coroner, the jury returned verdict of accidental death.

NEWLY BORN CHILD FOUND IN SEA.

On Thursday afternoon a dead body of a newly born female child was found lying on Chowpatty Sands about ten feet from the water. The police being informed removed the body to the morgue where the Coroner held an inquest.

The Police Surgeon who made the post-mortem examination stated that the stomach contained sand and small shells. Death in his opinion was due to drowning.

The jury returned a verdict of death by drowning in consequence of the child having been thrown into the sea by some person unknown to the jury.

SUICIDE BY TAKING OPIUM.

Rajkumar Sircar (25) a Hindu residing at Sussex Road, and dealing in soap, drunk hard on Wednesday night and was unable to get up from his bed the following morning. His brother went to office at Volkart Brothers and returned in the evening when he found Rajkumar in an unconscious condition. He sent for Dr. M. U. Mascarhenas who was of opinion that the patient was suffering from the effects of some poison and advised his removal to J. J. Hospital. The House Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital found Rajkumar suffering from the effects of opium poisoning. He died soon after admission. At an inquest held by the Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of death by opium poisoning apparently self-administered.

GRUESOME FIND AT MORLAND ROAD.

Sakharam Luxman a police constable No. 587-D was going on patrol duty along Morcland Road on Friday afternoon when he noticed a big crowd. He went up and saw the dead body of a newly-born male child. The flesh had been eaten up by rats and crows. The body was removed to the morgue where Dr. P B. Desai, Assistant to the Police Surgeon, made a post mortem examination. He stated, at the Coroner's inquest, that the body was extremely decomposed and the neck and chest were eaten away. In his opinion it was impossible to ascertain the cause of death.

The jury returned a verdict of death the cause of which they were unable to ascertain as the body was eaten away by crows and rats.

NEW SHANKARACHARYA OF GOVARDHAN MATH.

A HOSTILE MOVEMENT.

The Secretary of the Bharat Dharma Mahamandal, Benares, wires that the Mahamandal has accepted the proposal of the Banga Dharma Mandal to take legal steps against Swami Bharati Krishna, (the newly appointed Jagadguru Shree Shankaracharya of Goyardhan Math, Puri), "for the preservation of the Math" and that all the Shankaracharyas of India including Shringeri and Dwarka as well as several ruling princes" have joined the movement

CURRENCY COMMISSION.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER'S PROPOSAL.

The following telegram was sent to the Government of India, Finance Department, by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the 28th instant, regarding the constitution of the Currency Commission:

"Committee Indian Merchants' Chamber fully endorse adjournment motion of Assembly regarding Currency Commission and urge Government to add three independent Indian Members acceptable to Indian public opinion who, Committee feel confident, can be secured. Unless Commission's constitution is so altered and improved Committee feel that it will fail to command public confidence or co-operation.

G. O. M'S. CENTENARY.

Y.M.P.A.'S COMPETITION RESULTS.

The result of the Essay Competition in connection with the "Dadabhoy Naoroji Centenary" is now received from the Hon Sir Dinsha E. Wacha who so kindly acted as the Judge. The following are the names of the successful candidates:—

The prize of Rs. 100 has been awarded to Mr. K. C. Sethna for the best production. Sir Dinsha being convinced that the following candidates have done exceedingly well, has awarded prizes of Rs. 25 each to Miss Dhun K. Wadia and Mr. S. S. Batliwala and prizes of Rs. 10 each to Miss Purvez Arya, Mr. S. N. Mistry, Mr. I. D. Billimoria and Mr. N. B. Cardmaster.

ANOTHER BIG BLAZE AT BASRAH.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Baghdad.—23 shops and 11 houses have been destroyed in another big fire at Basrah on Thursday night. The damage is estimated at 50,000 sterling.—Reuter.

BELGAUM NOTES.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Aug. 24.

It seems Belgaum will soon have free and compulsory primary education in the near future. To facilitate its early introduction some members of the Municipality thought it wise to transfer the department of education from the Municipality to the District Local Board. But at a meeting of the Belgaum Citizens held here on the 14th inst. the local leaders convinced the audience of the utility and advisability of running the primary educational institutions under the Municipality alone. The speakers examined the economic point threadbare, and showed how with light taxation, which also they assured will be required to be shouldered by rich men alone—they would be able to achieve a great good. After a lively debate of three hours the resolution against transference was passed by a majority. A rider expressing willingness to suffer educational tax if need be was also passed.

One of the important lectures in the Ganpati festival of Belgaum was delivered by Mr. Kothari, M.L.C. The lecturer said that the Swarajists had failed and could not do as they had promised the voters before they were elected. He was in favour of accepting the Ministership. If he said we have a minister for education of a nationalist bent of mind he can achieve great deal of public good. He can be said to nationalise the minds of the thousands of teachers and millions of students under him by his words and actions.

PAIR OF NIGHT PROWLERS AT BANDRA.

CAUGHT AT THE PSYCHOLOGICAL MOMENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, Aug. 28.

Last week a pair of bad characters hailing from Gujerath, named Natha Hira and Rama Sitla, were placed by Sub-Inspector Patankar of the Bandra Police before Mr. Antia, Honorary Magistrate, First Class, Bandra, charged with the offence of trespassing into the compound of a Hindu gentleman residing at Ghodbunder Road, at midnight. They were caught at the psychological moment by a policeman, otherwise they would surely have broken into the house. They had electric torchlights concealed on their persons.

They were sentenced to three months' vigorous imprisonment each.

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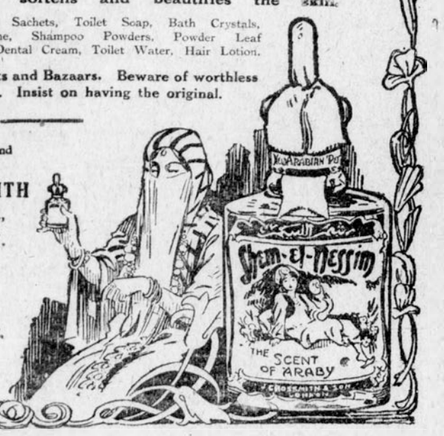

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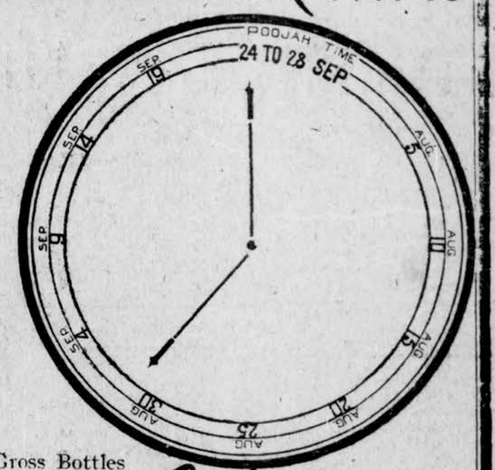

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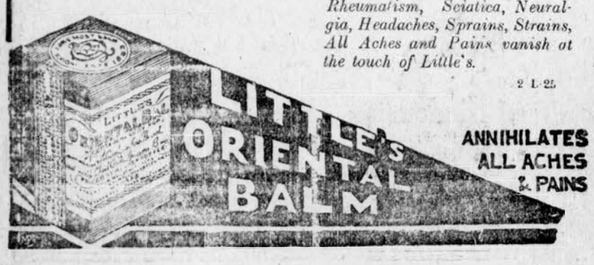

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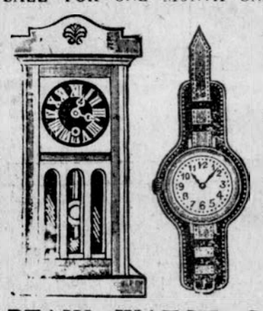

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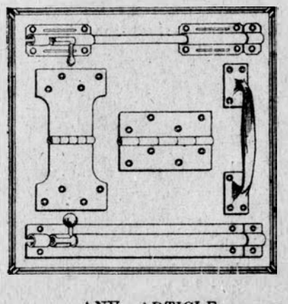

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